McKean County Miner.

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McKean County Miner

[illegible] ROGERS, Proprietor.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

[illegible] Vermont Branch arrives [illegible] p. m., and leaves at [illegible]
[illegible] arrives at 10 a. m. [illegible]
[illegible] Mail leaves at 12:15 p. m. [illegible]
[illegible] Tuesday, Thursday [illegible] departs at 1 p. m.
[illegible] before starting time [illegible] will be issued or letters [illegible]
[illegible] for delivery of mail [illegible]

M. A. SPRAGUE, P. M.

Lodge Directory.

F. & A. M.

[illegible] Lodge, No. [illegible], F. & A. M., meets on [illegible] Wednesday of each [illegible] at Masonic Hall.

H. F. BRAWLEY, W. M.

A. O. U. W.

[illegible] No. 188, meets every [illegible] Thursday evening of each [illegible] W. Hall, Backus Block. [illegible] WARREN STEPHENS, M. W. [illegible] R. Coster.

G. A. R.

[illegible] meets every Thursday evening [illegible] W. Hall, Backus Block. JOHN C. BACKUS, Com [illegible]

I. O. O. F.

[illegible] evening at Backus Hall. WM. HOLDRIDGE, N. G.

K. O. T. M.

[illegible] Monday evening at [illegible] Backus Hall. LEWIS HAWKS, Com. [illegible]

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[illegible] W. DENTON, pastor. Preaching [illegible] every Sunday [illegible] after morning services [illegible] Sunday. Prayer Meeting [illegible] evenings at 7 o'clock [illegible] evenings at 7 o'clock [illegible] Saturday evenings at 7.

S. H. CAVES, pastor. Preaching at [illegible] Sabbath School directly [illegible] Prayer meeting on [illegible] Covenant meeting [illegible] before the first Sunday in every [illegible] Supper every two months. All [illegible]

[illegible] McCANDLESS, Rector [illegible] at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. [illegible] except on first Sun[illegible] Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

[illegible] Church, J. J. AGNEL [illegible] Mass at 10 a. m. Service at 10:30 [illegible] school at 2 p. m. Services on [illegible] Sunday at Smethport and Eldred.

Borough Officers.

[illegible]

Official Directory.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY.

President Judge—A. G. Olmsted, Coudersport.
Associate Judges—Henry Hamlin, Smethport; [illegible] Bradford.
Member of Congress—W. W. Brown, Bradford.
[illegible] Keeney, Jr., Bradford.
[illegible] R. H. Rose, Smethport.
[illegible] Ernest Koester, Smethport.
[illegible] Hannon, Smethport.
[illegible] J. M. M. Gress, Smethport.
[illegible] A. Melvin, Bradford.
[illegible] A. Reilly, Smethport.
[illegible] John R. [illegible], Smethport.
[illegible] D. S. Patt[illegible], E. F. Clark.
[illegible] Brewer, Thos. Osborn, G. S. [illegible]
[illegible] L. Barden, Eldred.
[illegible] Thompson, Bradford.
[illegible] Superintendent, M. [illegible] Campbell.
[illegible] Fourth Monday in [illegible] May and September and Third [illegible] December.

State.

[illegible] E. Pattison.
[illegible] Chauncey F. Black.
[illegible] Jerome B. Niles.
[illegible] Wm. Livsey.
[illegible] J. Simpson [illegible]

Physicians.

Brown & Burdick.

[illegible] AND SURGEONS, office [illegible] Smethport, Pa.

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[illegible] Feb. 5, 1886.

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Should secure one or two tons, and try it, for I know if they try it once they will try it again.
DRILL IT IN WITH YOUR WHEAT
this Fall and get two bushels for one you get where it is not used.
Call on or address,
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111 MAIN ST., BRADFORD, PA.
July 16, 1886. tf.

CALLING THE ANGELS IN.

We mean to do it. Some day, some day,
We mean to slacken this fevered rush
That is wearing our very souls away,
And grant to our loaded hearts a hush
That is only enough to let them hear
The footsteps of angels drawing near.

We mean to do it. Oh, never doubt,
When the burden of daytime broil is o'er,
We'll sit and muse while the stars come out,
As the patriarchs sat at the open door
Of their tents, with a heavenward gazing eye,
To watch for the angels passing by.

We've seen them afar at high noontide,
When fiercely the world's hot flashing beat;
Yet never have bidden them turn aside,
And tarry awhile in converse sweet,
Nor prayed them to hallow the cheer we spread,
To drink of our wine and break our bread.

We promise our hearts that when the stress
Of the life-work reaches the longed-for close,
When the weight that we groan with, hinders less,
We'll loosen our thoughts to such repose
As banishes care's disturbing din,
And then—we'll call the angels in.

The day that we dreamed of comes at length,
When, tired of every mocking quest,
And broken in spirit and shorn of strength,
We drop, indeed, at the door of rest,
And wait and watch as the day wanes on—
But the angels we meant to call are gone!
—United Presbyterian.

IN A MEXICAN SCHOOL HOUSE.

Ragged Urchins Shouting Their Lessons in Singing Chorus—The Small Boy.

While the mules were resting and the drivers enjoying their usual siesta, we wandered out to view the village, whose low roofed and no-roofed casas are nestled at the foot of dark hills. Its quaint church—as usual, the prominent feature of the place—rejoices under a fresh coat of sky blue plaster without and much gilding within, spread over the mold and cracks of centuries, which gives it the appearance of a wrinkled octogenarian fashionably bedizened. The weedy inclosure behind that serves as a "campo santo," or graveyard, has rows of grinning skulls ranged all along its adobe walls. I picked up one of these with the intention of adding it to my somewhat varied collection of "memorias de Mexico," but it crumbled to dust at a touch and filled the air with fine powder. Then we strayed into the school house, where a bevy of ragged urchins were shouting their lessons in singsong chorus. In Mexican schools children never study silently, but all tasks are committed to memory by loud repetition, making, as may be imagined, the vicinity of these temples of Minerva by no means desirable places of abode. Here the noise was deafening, and the poor, pale, shabby looking old woman who presided seemed half [illegible], as no doubt she was. The [illegible] books which these children were using had been selected by some local priests [illegible] years before. The girls were also taught needlework to the extent of embroidering altar cloths for the village church and [illegible] for the Virgin, while upon the blackboard were some lessons in spelling and arithmetic, which were given by the preceptress "out of her own head," as she explained to us.

It was intensely hot, with the tropic sun beating upon the roof without a tree to intercept its rays and streaming into the unscreened windows; everybody was sleepy, the teachers cross and the pupils irredeemably stupid. A fat centipede was slowly dragging his loathsome, greenish yellow body and hundred legs, surcharged with poison, along the floor in a corner, and I counted more than a dozen scorpions flitting about the walls; but nobody minds such trifles as these in Mexico. I observed that the "innate cussedness" of the small boy seems to be about the same the wide world over, for a little Mexican urchin, who had evidently been made to stand up in the corner for some misdemeanor, was delighting himself beyond measure by torturing a small lizard, which he had fastened by [illegible], proving the doctrine of total depravity, at least so far as small boys are concerned.

We left the little Babel reluctantly, knowing full well [illegible] the vicious clutch of the [illegible] [illegible] that she only awaited our departure to [illegible] up the [illegible] steeps of learning by vigorous switch [illegible] poor little ragamuffins. The [illegible] of that ancient maiden would [illegible] upon their half naked and poorly fed bodies [illegible] And the small amount of useless knowledge which may be beaten into them will not abate, by one jot or tittle, the utter hopelessness of their lives, nor [illegible] result in so much as improving their [illegible] as the first taste of the tree of good and evil is said to have done by our [illegible] ancestors.—Fannie B. Ward in Boston [illegible].

THE LAW A POLITICAL SCHOOL.

List of Congressmen Who are Lawyers—A Change Taking Place.

The law seems to be the preparatory school of political life in this country, though it is not so much so in England. Nearly three-fourths of the members of congress have studied law, and out of the seventy-six senators fifty-seven are put down in the directory as regular practitioners. John Sherman began his business life as a lawyer, and Henry B. Payne made his greatest reputation at the bar. The millionaire, Stanford, was a lawyer in Wisconsin, and he would probably never have been the great millionaire that he is had not his office burned to the ground, and the fire driven him to California. Both Teller and Bowen are lawyers, though they have made their millions in other ways. Nearly all of the southern men have practiced law, and Joe Brown, of Georgia, got his start before the bar. John A. Logan has tried many a law case, and Dan Voorhees has still a large practice in criminal cases. Senator Allison, after he graduated at the Western Reserve college, practiced at the Ashland, O., bar before he went to Iowa, and the cutting tongue of Senator Ingalls has carved up many a criminal before the Kansas juries. Beck, of Kentucky, is a lawyer, and both of the Massachusetts senators have practiced. Omar D. Conger tried his first law case within fifty miles of Cleveland, and both Cockrell and Vest are lawyers. George Edmunds is said to make $30,000 a year by the law, notwithstanding his position in the senate, and there is hardly a senator of note who has not gotten his first training in a law office.

It is the same in other branches of political life. The lower house has over 200 members who have been lawyers, and its best men are those who have been engaged in active practice. It is so in the executive departments, and the greater proportion of every presidential cabinet of the past was made up of lawyers. Grover Cleveland is a lawyer; Arthur, Hayes, Johnson and Lincoln were lawyers, and so were Buchanan, Pierce, Fillmore, Martin Van Buren and Andrew Jackson. Thomas Jefferson was making $3,000 a year at the bar when he was married, and Madison and Monroe had each studied law before they got into politics. Looking back over the more prominent statesmen the same fact shows itself. Daniel Webster carried on his law practice during the whole of his senatorial career. Henry Clay was a strong man before a jury, and John C. Calhoun studied law after he left college.

People have the idea that Andrew Jackson was an illiterate man, but he had the bulk of the law business of Tennessee before he became very prominent politically, and Tom Benton was also a practitioner in the Tennessee courts before he went to Missouri. The Bayards have been lawyers for generations. Vilas, Garland, Lamar and Whitney are lawyers, and Endicott has been a judge upon the bench.

From the very beginning of our government the law has been the step to political preferment, but it will probably grow less so as the country grows older and more devoted to business. It used to be that the primary requisite for a congressman was the power of stump speaking. But the day of the speaking congressman has passed.—"Carp" in Cleveland Leader.

Hereditary Titles in Portugal.

There are few hereditary titles in Portugal. Aristocratic honors are generally bought, and are not reversible to the sons of the buyers. When a purchaser dies his title is set up for sale, and his children, if they do not purchase it, resume the original family name. Love matches in the best society are very common, but they do not improve the race, and the upper class Portuguese remain the plainest of any in Europe.—Foreign Letter.

SPEECH OF HON. W. W. BROWN,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1886.

The House having under consideration the message of the President of the United States returned without approval the bill (H. R. 5335) entitled "An act granting a pension to Mrs. Catherine McCarty"—

Mr. BROWN, of Pennsylvania, said:

Mr. SPEAKER: Catherine McCarty is the widow of John McCarty, late a private in Company B, First Missouri State Volunteers, who enlisted on the 5th of February, 1862, and died on the 8th of April, 1864. She has come to Congress asking for a pension on account of the death of her husband. That he came to his death while in the service of his country no one denies. That he died from the effects of medicine is uncertain. Whether he died from that cause or from an attack of some disease does not appear affirmatively in the case, not at all except by inference. He may have died from taking the medicine, or he may have died from any one of a hundred other causes which are not named in the report. From all the evidence it is certain that he died, and died while in the service.

Having established these facts, I think, sir, this widow had a right to rest her case in confidence with the Congress and the President. I doubt if a single day passed after our Army was fairly in the field that did not chronicle the loss of some good and true life by mishap or by accident. If it did not come within our observation we were wont to read in the newspapers that Private So-and-so was "killed by the accidental discharge of his own gun," or that "a soldier was found dead in his camp this morning, and the cause of his death can not be ascertained."

I had a comrade in arms myself who in 1862 was examining, with others, a revolver that was brought into camp for sale, with a view of purchasing it, so that he might be better equipped to defend himself against the enemies of the flag. By mishap the pistol was discharged, the shot entering his vitals, from the effects of which he died, and died as clearly in the service of his country and in the line of his duty as if killed in battle. So did this man in the present case. If the heirs of a soldier who is accidentally shot are entitled to a pension, I claim that this man's widow is also. He did not take the medicine referred to by the President for the purpose of killing himself. There is no evidence of a purpose to commit suicide.

It was procured by a comrade and offered to McCarty, who simply tested it at his comrade's request. Now if that comrade had malice in his heart and gave to McCarty medicine for the purpose of killing him, of which there is no evidence, certainly that does not show, what the President intimates, that there was a purpose here to commit suicide. To my mind it is straining a point a good deal to assume that death resulted from tasting the very same medicine that his comrade tasted without injury—at least so far as the testimony shows. But suppose it was medicine that killed this soldier, does it help the widow any to say that her darling husband died from the use of medicine rather than from the loss of too much blood spilled in battle? Sir, this excuse for withholding the President's signature from the pension bill of Catharine McCarty is to my mind most unsatisfactory.

This man, I repeat, died in the service. He had served his country, as the record shows, well and truly for more than two years, and every hour from the date of his enlistment until death ended his patriotic career he was in the line of duty as a soldier. A soldier wasting in the hospital from disease or suffering from wounds is as much in the line of duty as when charging the enemy's strongest line of battle. It is, also, the unvarying history of every war that more men die from accident and disease than are killed by the enemy in battle.

The Committee on Invalid Pensions say in their report, after investigating the case (and they have investigated it more thoroughly than the President could have done), they have been investigating all such cases from the beginning of the session up to this hour, while the President has been investigating them only for the last fifteen or twenty days—that committee says that this widow is entitled to a pension. She is getting old. She is poor; the years hang heavy upon her. In her adversity she holds her hands towards the great Republic and pleads for the relief a nation like ours can easily give. The committee have examined the case. The Congress has read the story of John Mc- of her beauty and devotion and marched Carty, how he left his Catherine in the day away under the flag—"for three years or during the war," how, notwithstanding privation and suffering, he for two long years was with his regiment in the long marches and in the great shock of battle, and then he died—died on the tented field, within the sound of his commander's voice and on that very day ready for "marching orders." The committee is content, the Congress is satisfied, and the bill is passed and goes to the President. Will he hear the widow's cry? No! The commander-in-chief of our "piping time of peace" is troubled about the manner of McCarty's "taking off." At once the patriot soldier is changed by executive imagination to such a knave that, for the sake of cheating the Government out of the services he had volunteered to give, he takes a deadly poison and ends his heroic career. A glorious opportunity, says the Executive, is this for another veto. It has been written. It is here. And now we are "deliberating in cold debate" whether we shall yield to Presidential dignity or do a Representative's duty.

Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Invalid Pensions is a very conservative committee. Out of the whole number of six bills that I have myself introduced since the first week of the session—and I introduced ten prior to that time or during the first week we were permitted to introduce bills—out of this whole number of six there has not been a single favorable report, while, in my opinion, there should have been a favorable report in every one of them. There is not a single one but shows affirmatively that the soldier, the widow, or the dependent parents, as the case may be, are at the present time in need, and surely in need. In my judgment this is reason enough always for passing a private pension bill: Is the soldier who served his country in the day of her peril, or those who were dependent upon him, now in need in consequence of that service? When such a case is presented I will vote for it so long as my people give me a place in the Congress, though every other member vote against me. I never have been and I never will be deterred from present duty because some one cries, "Hold on until all the needy can be served alike." I know of no time so apt for the granting of relief to the widow and the fatherless as that which is offered when they come hungry and needy into my presence.

Mr. BYNUM. Will the gentleman permit a question?

Mr. BROWN, of Pennsylvania. Certainly.

Mr. BYNUM. Does the gentleman claim that no bills have been reported favorably from that committee of those he has himself introduced?

Mr. BROWN, of Pennsylvania. No, sir; that is not what I said; but I did say that out of the whole number of those introduced by me since the first week of the session none have been reported favorably. I had favorable reports on some of the bills introduced prior to that time. But I do not complain of the treatment of the committee in reporting against my bills. I have no complaint here now, and only refer to it as a fact in support of the assertion that the committee has been very conservative and in my opinion have not reported a single case that has passed the House that was not based on affirmative testimony which fully established its merits. I have regretted, of course, that the committee have reported favorably so few of my bills, but I am not speaking of these facts to complain of the committee, but rather to show how little ground there is for the President to lecture this committee or the Congress.

Again, take the case of Edward M. Harrington, the one just referred to the Pension Committee. A little examination will show that the President's veto is most unjust in the language employed. Harrington had enlisted, and while waiting orders to proceed to his regiment, and while in the barracks at Dunkirk, he was knocked down, badly pounded, kicked, and robbed. Although he was, after partial recovery, sent forward to his regiment, he never recovered from the injury. Several of his ribs and his collar-bone were broken and his head badly bruised. There is not a doubt that to this day Harrington is a sufferer from the assault made upon him while a soldier and in line of his duty. There is not a word of testimony in the case which fixes any blame upon Harrington for the assault, and yet the President goes outside of the record to say:

> The Government ought not to be called upon to insure against the quarrelsome propensities of its soldiers, nor to compensate one who is worsted in a fight, &c.

There is not a scrap of testimony in the case from which it can be inferred that Harrington was a man of "quarrelsome propensities" or that he ever engaged in "a fight" with his assailant—or any one else. The claim was rejected in the Pension Department for the reason that the general law was believed not to cover the case. That Congress has the right to pass a law covering this particular case does not admit of a doubt, and that it was justified by the facts in doing so is just as free from doubt. That the case should have been vetoed can be accounted for on no other ground than that the President either misunderstood the [illegible]

The attempt at sarcasm and ridicule upon the ills that affected Andrew J. Wilson, late of Company F, Ninety-sixth Regiment New York Volunteers, is less effective in support of the President's veto than it is unjust to the soldier. He says:

> Whatever else may be said of this claimant during his short military career, it must be conceded that he accumulated a great deal of disability.

It appears from the evidence that this soldier had poor eyesight and was troubled somewhat with deafness before he was drafted. These ailments he made known to the examining surgeon and claimed exemption from military service on account of their existence. The surgeon, however, disregarded his plea, pronounced him "sound enough for a soldier," and he was accepted by the Government. In his application for a pension he did not claim for loss of eyesight or hearing, but set forth that he had contracted rheumatism, disease of the kidneys, and rupture. Each of these afflictions he proves to have existed in the Army and explains fully how they were brought on, the former from sleeping on the ground without rubber blankets and the latter by the giving way of a flight of stairs up which he and several of his comrades were ascending. That a soldier should contract rheumatism and kidney disease from sleeping unprotected upon the ground is less surprising than that he should escape either of them; and that one should become ruptured in military service is not a thing to excite wonder, at least to those who have studied the effects of that rough life and remember that, including cavalrymen, more than one-eighth of all who are discharged from military service are afflicted with hernia.

In several of his vetoes the President, it seems, would have it appear that the Congress is engaged in the work of pensioning deserters. Now it is true that Congress has passed a few bills where the company rolls show the soldier as a deserter, but I know of no case where a bill granting a pension has passed either House when it was believed the charge was properly and justly made. In my opinion it is the duty of Congress to correct an unjust record against a soldier, and when he is entitled to it see that he is granted the pension he would have received had not the record wronged him. Nothing was more common than to find upon the records of almost any company names of soldiers marked as deserters. Corrections were constantly being made upon explanation or after-discovered evidence, but in thousands of instances throughout the Army the correction was never made, sometimes because the officer making the entry died or was taken prisoner before the opportunity came and sometimes because the soldier affected was himself in prison until all chance to explain had passed forever. The record once made, and filed in the War Department, nothing but an act of Congress by general or special law can change it. I have in mind now two cases in which the President's vetoes have, as it appears to me, charged the soldiers referred to most unjustly in the matter of desertion, and at the same time made it the ground for withholding his signature to the bills for their relief.

The report in the first case to which I shall refer was made by my painstaking and faithful colleague, Dr. SWOPE. As presented in the veto message it appears like an extremely weak case. It is the bill for the relief of Julia Connelly, widow of Thomas Connelly. The evidence shows clearly that at the date when the entry of desertion was made the soldier had been dead at least ten days. His regiment being in camp at Harrisburg, Pa., he went on a visit to his family, and, failing to return, he was, on or near the day he should have been in camp, marked upon his company rolls a "deserter." It was subsequently learned at a *post mortem* examination that the soldier was found dead in the canal; that he left his home the day before his furlough expired, taking passage on a canal-boat. His starting on his return before his furlough expired was sworn to by his wife, and, in addition, a furlough was found in one of his coat pockets. Had all these things come to the knowledge of the captain of his company the record would have doubtless been corrected. Whether the neglect to amend the record is chargeable to the carelessness of some one or to the exigencies of military service matters little—the fact remains that the records do not speak the truth.

The other case to which I will refer is that of George W. Tiller, of Company A, Twenty-eighth Kentucky Volunteers, who enlisted on October 8, 1861, and died in Andersonville, July 21, 1864. There was entered on the 20th day of September, 1863, opposite his name the word "deserted." The next heard of him is that he was admitted to the Andersonville hospital and died the same day. The bare statement that this soldier died at Andersonville precludes every possibility of doubt upon the question of bad faith toward his Government. Deserters from the Union ranks in the late war were not wont to push for Andersonville when they desired to shirk military duty. Many a Union soldier has risked his life to break out of that charnel-house, but until this case was presented I never heard it intimated that any soldier ever broke into it. Aside from the absurdity of the inference, it appears from the testimony that Wheeler's cavalry was in September and October, 1863, raiding in the part of Alabama where this regiment was stationed, and that several members of the Twenty-eighth Kentucky were captured and that one of the number at least besides Tiller, a John W. B. Shirley, was sent to Andersonville March 7, 1864, admitted to the Andersonville hospital May 10, 1864, and died June 14, 1864, only thirty-seven days before Tiller died, at precisely the same place.

In the light of all these facts it is not presuming too much to assume that Tiller is in any just sense a deserter? Yet true it is that in both these cases the President refers to the soldiers as being deserters, and in such a manner as to lead us to believe that in his mind there is no doubt of it.

I have referred to these somewhat in detail because, sir, I think it is proper the country should know upon what flimsy pretexts the defenders of the Union are refused pensions by the nation's Executive. I do not assert that every one of the one hundred cases, more or less, which have been vetoed present as strong grounds in their favor as these, but a majority of them do, and many of them are even more meritorious.

Running through all these vetoes is the theory that Congress should relieve only [illegible] The President's vetoes are replete with expressions like this:

> I am of the opinion that a correct conclusion was reached in this case at the Pension Department.

This theory establishes too much, for if correct then all private pension bills should be vetoed, except when the Pension Department has not, in the opinion of the President, reached a correct conclusion under the general law or has blundered concerning the facts; that is, the legislative and executive branches of the Government become, according to this theory, a court of appeal or of last resort wherein the laws are construed and the facts properly unraveled.

But there is another very common error into which, it seems to me, the President has fallen in considering these pension cases. He has in a very large number of these vetoes taken the position that a delay on the part of the soldier to apply for a pension is good ground for its refusal. To my mind such delay does not in the least weaken a case; because for many years a soldier has braved his misfortunes and worked his own way in the world without help from the Government, when he might have secured it, should militate in his favor rather than against him, and the case should stand upon its merits without reference to date of application. Now, sir, what means this war all along the line upon the Union soldier? Are we really making the history that the Republican orators foretold as sure to come if the Democracy should come into power?

I have many times heard the stump orators stoutly maintain that the rights of the Union soldier would be as little regarded when the Democracy secured the reins of Government as are the rights of suffrage of colored men in the hands of their former masters. Are the President and the majority, who now seem determined to support him, making good the charge by practical demonstration? I will only refer to facts and let the people judge. Let us see if the head of the party has not simply given the signal by these vetoes, and if the rank and file are not becoming most obedient followers. The House of Representatives, by its majority, on the 22d of June introduced, through its leader [MR. MORRISON] a resolution which practically says that in all future legislation in behalf of the soldier—

> We will vote for pensions provided you will take upon yourselves the odium of collecting a tax to pay them. All other obligations will be met, in the future as in the past, out of the general Treasury, but if you get your pensions you must do so by capturing the consciences and opening the pockets of the rich men who have great incomes.

What an enviable position is this in which to place the defenders of the nation's life! Is there any doubt upon this point? That I may not in the least misstate the position of the party I will quote what Democratic leaders said in that debate. The gentleman from Indiana [MR. MATSON], chairman of the Committee on Pensions, was the first one on the Democratic side to admit what all must have understood from the start. He says, on page 6365 of the *Record*:

> This proposition is simply to establish a fund and dedicate it sacredly to the payment of the soldiers' pensions. Ah, gentlemen, the trouble is that you are afraid of a special tax upon incomes of the wealthy. * * * I will be frank with you, gentlemen, I am in favor of reducing tariff taxes * * * but at the same time I am in favor of paying the pensions of the soldier * * * but I want that expenditure levied upon the wealth of the country, upon the men who got rich while the soldiers were fighting the battles. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. HEWITT, of New York, said, pages 6365 and 6366:

> This is the principle underlying this proposition to appropriate out of the internal revenue or income tax by which the pensions shall be assured that their annual income will come to them with as much certainty as the bondholders.

Mr. WARNER, of Ohio, said, page 6373:

> What shall it be, a temporary income tax upon accumulated wealth (to meet these pensions) * * * or a tax which the laborers of the country * * * must largely pay.

This discussion was not on a proposition to levy an income tax, as these remarks and others would seem to indicate; it was a proposition to allow pension legislation only when provision is made for pensioners to get their pay out of certain taxes—to be levied on the passage of each pension bill. If these gentlemen are anxious to levy an income tax, being in the majority, why do they not bring in a bill for that purpose? Ah, sir, that is not what they want. They want to defeat any further legislation in behalf of soldiers. The Democracy are now engaged in the task of making the soldier odious. Think of it, what chance the soldier would have in continuing such a fund, even if it could be established. That tax was one of the first war taxes to be repealed, even when laid for general purposes. Lay such a tax for a specific purpose and how long would it remain? The soldier for whose benefit it is paid would become an object of hatred and contempt to those compelled to bear its burdens, at once. Against him would be arrayed in an hour all the leading newspapers paying an income tax, all corporate power coming within the provisions of such a law; all the leading importers, manufacturers, and merchants; all the great bond and mortgage holders, banking institutions, and syndicates; all the great landlords, cattle-kings, oil-princes, and all the fortunate and favored of the whole land who live upon the earnings and fortunes of their ancestry.

These combined forces of wealth are often charged with shaping the policy and controlling the legislation of the country even against the will of the great body of the middle and lower classes, constituting at least forty millions of people. And yet this chivalric Democracy, instead of levying an income tax, if needed, in a manly way as a mandate of the whole people and for the whole people, would impose upon the defenders of the flag, now not more than three hundred thousand strong, the alternative of forcing from combined wealth a fund for pensions, or finish their journey to the grave neglected and forgotten by the country their blood has sanctified and their valor saved!

During the past two months instances have been numerous of a conspicuous purpose on the part of the Democracy to suppress all pension legislation whatsoever. Plenty of bills have been reported and placed on the Calendar, where they are successfully kept to the rear by the skillful manipulation of the majority leaders. The restoration of arrearages, the Blair bill, granting to Union soldiers no more than you have been swift to vote to the Mexican soldiery; bill No. 1886, [illegible] each meritorious and none of which you dare meet by a square vote, yet you have succeeded, you still succeed, in keeping them beyond the reach of the minority. This I have no doubt you will continue to do until the long session ends, unless you can bring them out harnessed to some absurd proposition like your resolution of the 22d of June to which I have referred.

You talk of what you have done in the past (always, be it said, with a minority of your own party and a solid Republican vote), and you attempt to justify your do-nothing policy of the present, because you assume all this legislation should have been disposed of when we were in power immediately after the war, when we were struggling to meet national obligations, and when the soldier, then in the prime of life, was not pressing his necessities upon us. You make great ado about the number of pension bills signed by the present Executive as compared with those signed by former Presidents, at a time when few private bills came here for the reason they were still pending in the Pension Department, and because it was not then known they would be rejected there. Each Friday evening recently when these bills are being considered you have had your pickets out in the person of some one of your most noted and bitter opponents of the soldier, who either "talks to death" or "calls a quorum" upon every bill which does not meet his "unbiased judgment." His speeches are always headed with precisely the same exordium, and consist of vehement protestations of his undying devotion for the soldier and a purpose to "stand by him in all proper cases," while the balance of his speech is devoted to allegations of fraud and intrigue running through all cases in general and none in particular.

These pickets on the new line of Democratic belligerency have, since the appearance of vetoes, become more bold and vigorous, and they taunt us with the assurance that their course is approved by the President.

Only recently have I abandoned all hope that the Democracy could not be united in opposition to this class of legislation. I now confess my mistake. These pickets and the President have got the party under proper discipline, and here we are filibustering for a whole day, near the close of the session, to prevent a worthy widow from securing her pension of $12 a month, all because the President of the United States tells us that her husband did not come to his end in a manner that comports with his present views of heroic dying. I believe that the President is in general far in advance of his party in sincerity of purpose to work out all needed reforms and in the determination to make an honorable record for his party and the country, but upon this question he has certainly taken a course that is unjust to the nation's defenders, and, unfortunately, he finds more ready following from his party than when he pursues a course entirely defensible.

A TALL story from Maine relates how Captain John Haley, while rowing quietly and alone the other evening, suddenly received a blow on the head which knocked him flat in the boat. No human being was in sight and the blow was a mystery to the captain until he happened to look in the far end of his craft and there a fifteen pound sturgeon, which had whisked itself out of the water, lay eyeing him, wondering what it ought to do next. Captain Haley must belong to the marines.

Remarkable Kite Flying.

A special despatch from Romancing, W. Va., (suggestive name,) tells the following strange story:

Amos Evers, of Alpena, W. Va., is the hero of one of the most remarkable adventures that ever fell to the lot of any man. It has been the custom for the male portion of the village to make huge kites and fly them with thick cords. This year it was determined that all previous efforts should be outdone. A monster kite of the following dimensions was constructed: Extreme height, nine feet four inches; width across the top, four feet three inches; width across the bottom, two feet; extreme width across the middle, five feet six inches. The frame work was built of tough hickory shaved thin, and stayed with one-eighth inch copper wire. A double thickness of heavy muslin was stretched on each side of the frame, and the place for fastening the flying cord was double braced with yellow pine scantling a quarter inch thick. In this was screwed a ring bolt, which was clamped on the other side with an iron pin. The ring itself was five inches in diameter and capable of bearing four or five hundred weight. The kite complete weighed ninety-six pounds. The tail was made of a sixteen foot rope weighted with lead. Instead of the usual flying cord, two hundred yards of closely wound manilla rope, very light, but as strong as a double-link chain, was procured.

When the kite was finished there was a general jollification. The kite was secured to a tree, and Evers, who was pretty drunk, watched it while the others were imbibing. Evers after a time, got tired of holding the rope and wound it round his own body. There was a pretty stiff breeze blowing at the time, and when the men came out of the grocery there was the kite high in the air and Evers hanging on to the tail. He quickly disappeared from view, and, as no trace of him could be found during the next few days, he was given up for lost. Eight days after his flight he walked into the village and told how he had been carried to Mill Brook, Hampshire county, seventy miles, as the crow flies, from Alpena. In his journey he crossed seven rivers and two ranges of the Alleghenies. He was discovered in an unconscious condition by two gentlemen, who attended him and accompanied him back to Alpena. There is no doubt about the truth of the story.

Look to Your Carpets.

Meadville *Tribune:* Many of our housekeepers, upon examining their carpets and wardrobes, have discovered innumerable moths, which in many instances have done great damage. The insect is different from the ordinary moth and is black in color and a rapid distroyer. Those ladies with whom we have talked say that under some of their carpets they have found thousands, and in several instances in houses that have not heretofore been annoyed. It is also stated that tobacco, snuff, pepper and such usual remedies have no effect upon them, although a good dose of camphor will drive them away for a short time. Instances were cited where carpets and clothing had [illegible] was never before known.

It would be well if every family in our town would make a careful examination of their carpets and wardrobes and possibly prevent considerable loss.

IF there were two or three more States like California such a thing as a serious failure of the wheat crop in this country would scarcely be possible. The latest returns confirm previous estimates that the total yield for the present year will be a fraction over 70,000,000 bushels, the largest crop ever harvested in that State and nearly twice the amount ever produced by any other State in any one year. Nearly sixty million bushels of this amount will be available for export if there should be any demand for it abroad. This showing indicates that the real wealth of California lies in its fields and vineyards rather than in its mines, in spite of the fact that it is the greatest gold-producing State in the world.

THERE has not been a saloon for the sale of intoxicants in Hancock Co., Va., for over forty years, and it is also true that during the year 1885 the Grand Jury did not find a single indictment and there was not a prisoner in the county jail during that year.

IT is estimated that the aggregate weight of the diamonds taken from the South American fields up to the present time is six and one-half tons, of the total value of $200,000,000.

COIN to the value of $6,000 or $8,000 was found buried in cigar-boxes under a hot-house on the premises of Squire White, of Thompson, Conn., last week.

EVERY farmer should have our Farmer's Hand-Book, every merchant our Merchants' Manual, every lady our Ladies' Book, every lover of music our Mikado. The above, with ten picture cards, will be sent, postpaid, to any address, on receipt of sixteen cents in stamps. R. H. McDonald Drug Co., 532 Washington street, New York.

NOT a particle of calomel or any other deleterious substance enters into the composition of Ayer's Cathartic Pills. On the contrary, they prove of special service to those who have used calomel and other mineral poisons as medicines, and feel their injurious effects. In such cases Ayer's Pills are invaluable.

"DR. SELLER'S Cough Syrup," without exception, has given satisfaction. Our readers give it a trial. Druggists keep it. Price 25 cents a bottle. j

PERSONS who are past fifty will find Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy just about the medicine they need when they need a medicine at all. The ten years which follow that age are full of dangers which do not threaten younger men and women. This preparation gives tone to the system, gently expels impurities and prevents the outcropping of diseases the seeds of which may have been sown in earlier life. Why not live out all your days in health and strength. j

I HAD to comb back the hair from my forehead and omit the parting to conceal my baldness. Since then Parker's Hair Balsam has made my hair as thick and glossy as ever. Ladies whose hair is getting thin will find the Balsam just splendid. Mary Swanson, Chicago, Ill. j.

Home Testimonials.

Mrs. Henry Gallup was teaching school in Norwich township last winter, and had been suffering from nervous sick headache a long time, and Miss Lydia Perry, of the same place, told her that there was no use in suffering so much when she could get a sure, simple remedy that she had tried and that had cured her, viz: Dennis' Blood, Liver and Kidney Cure, and one box of Indian Root Pills. She took the advice and now says that she is cured. Go thou and do likewise.

For sale by E. B. McCoy, Smethport, C. R. Burdick, Hamlin, C. A. Anderson and Smith & Hall, Colegrove, Pa.

McKean County Miner

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: Payable in advance, one year $1.50; six months, $1.00; three months 50 cents.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion. Rates by the year, or for six or three months, are low and uniform, and will be furnished on application. Executors and administrators notices [illegible] each for six insertions. Professional cards, not exceeding one inch, [illegible] per year. Local notices [illegible] cents per line for one insertion, five cents per line for each subsequent consecutive insertion. Obituary notices over five lines, ten cents per line. Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free. All communications should be addressed to E. ROGERS, Editor and Proprietor.

Smethport, Pa., July 30, 1886.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET

FOR GOVERNOR,
JAMES A. BEAVER
of Centre County.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM T. DAVIES
of Bradford County.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
A. WILSON NORRIS
of Philadelphia.

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS
THOMAS J. STEWART
of Montgomery County.

FOR CONGRESSMAN AT LARGE,
EDWIN S. OSBORNE,
of Luzerne County.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

The republicans of McKean county will meet at their respective places for holding elections on

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 4, 1886,

between the hours of [illegible] o'clock, p. m., [illegible] ... in the Court House, in the borough of Smethport, on

TUESDAY, SEPT. 7, 1886,

at [illegible] o'clock, p. m., which is called for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following offices:

One person for [illegible] ...

One person to represent McKean county in the next Legislature.

One person for County Treasurer.

The election for delegates will be held in accordance with the law governing primary elections in Pennsylvania as well as the rules governing the holding of [illegible] in McKean county. It ought not to be forgotten that a member of the County Committee should be elected in each election district at the primary meeting, which will be held on the evening of Sept. 4th.

By order of the County Committee.
[illegible] ROGERS, Chairman.
J. H. WHITCOMB, [illegible]

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

[illegible]

W. L. CHALMERS.

Bradford, Pa., [illegible]

We are authorized to announce [illegible] as a candidate for the House of Representatives [illegible] subject to the usages of the republican party of McKean county.

We are authorized to announce [illegible] as a candidate for the House of Representatives [illegible]

[illegible] County Treasurer, subject to the [illegible] of the republican party of McKean county.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Pittsburg heartily endorse the action of the Republican State Convention on the prohibition question.

The Chambersburg *Public Opinion*, John Stewart's home organ, says: We shall give General Beaver as hearty support as our former opposition was warm, for he has recognized the justice of the fight which was once waged against him, and has bowed to its decision.

The joyful feeling pervades the entire country just now because of the probability that congress will adjourn next Monday. It would be well, however, not to count too confidently on the happy event. There is no telling just what this congress may or may not do. It has shown its capability of disappointing the people more thoroughly than all its predecessors combined.

The republicans of the 26th senatorial district will be represented in the next senate of this State by [illegible] Allen, Esq., of Warren. Mr. Allen is a native of Warren county and is exceedingly popular with his old friends and neighbors. He is a lawyer by profession and enjoys a good practice at the bar of Warren county. That he will be elected there is not a particle of doubt, and that he will represent the 26th district with great credit is the firm belief of those who enjoy his acquaintance.

The Philadelphia *Record*, the leading and oldest democratic paper in Pennsylvania, has this to say about the feeling which exists between Wallace and Randall: "Senator Wallace's insincere and extravagant eulogy of Randall in nominating him for president in the Chicago convention is fitly compensated by the hostility of Randall and his gang to Wallace's nomination for governor of Pennsylvania. Wallace knew pretty well that Randall was not the man described by him in his Chicago speech, but he now knows it better than ever. Randall knew that Wallace was not sincere in his speech, and Wallace perceives that Randall is sincere and implacable in his hatred."

The prohibition convention of this county met in Bradford on Tuesday. One of the papers of that city says that the convention was well attended, nearly all the precincts of the county being represented. As the list of delegates were not published it is impossible to tell how many delegates were present, and precincts were represented. Mr. Elisha K. Kane, of Kane, was nominated for the legislature, M. S. Howe, of Red Rock, for county treasurer, O. H. Lyon, the standing candidate of Bradford, for county surveyor and J. S. Wilson, of —— for county coroner. The delegates to the State Convention are Peter Findlay of Bradford, Rev. J. G. Kane of Coleville, E. K. Hann of Kane and Mrs. George S. Stewart of Bradford. Mrs. Stewart and Mr. Findlay are known throughout the county, but Mr. Kane of Coleville, and Mr. Hann of Kane are strangers at least to this locality.

A SAMPLE PENSION VETO.

A Washington despatch to a leading New York paper says: It is understood that both Senator Cockrell and Congressman Bland of Missouri are greatly distressed and somewhat indignant on account of the president's veto of the bill to increase the pension of John W. Farris, of Lebanon, Mo. The claimant is an active democrat, and an influential supporter of Cockrell and Bland. He has been twice elected to the State senate of Missouri and is a candidate for renomination to that office. He enlisted in 1861 at the age of fifteen and served through the war with credit. Ever since the war he has suffered from a chronic disease contracted in the military service, and which has resulted, as four eminent physicians and a distinguished oculist have certified, in partial blindness. He has lost the sight of one eye and, it is said, will soon become totally blind. In 1881 he was granted a pension of $4 a month. Last year he applied for an increase, which was denied upon the report of the medical referee of the pension office that "The disease of the eyes cannot be admitted to be a result of chronic diarrhoea." This conclusion is quoted by the president in his veto message, which also contains the following:

"The ingenuity developed in the constant and persistent attacks upon the public treasury by those claiming pensions and the increase of those already granted is exhibited in bold relief by this attempt to include sore eyes among the results of diarrhoea. On all grounds it seems to me that this claimant should be contented with the pension which has been already allowed him."

It appears that Senator Farris's opponent for the nomination is using the veto message as a weapon to defeat him, and this has elicited from Mr. Farris a caustic letter in which he says:

"[illegible] enough to be a victim of disease and exposures of [illegible] producing permanent disability, or early brutal ex parte judgment of a president whom the sufferer had aided in electing, the withdrawal of personal and political sympathies and the rude and vulgar taunts of the press, it only faintly illustrates the extraordinary dilemma in which I am placed. If I had by persistent lobbying and personal and political influences secured the passage of a bill for my benefit there might have been some excuse for the severe language used by the president in his veto message. But when the truth is told and the facts [illegible] that the bill was not asked [illegible] at my solicitation or even with my personal knowledge or consent, I am at a loss to know how a conservative public can justify the brutality displayed by the chief executive of the government to which I gave four years of active military service, hazarding life, imperiling health, and making my old [illegible] prematurely [illegible]. And yet [illegible] competitors, Mr. [illegible] possessed of one of the same degree of patriotism that induced [illegible] to hire a substitute rather than [illegible] ruled by the same brutal instincts which impelled the president to assault me so unjustly in his message, has gone over the district and covertly and in a cowardly manner used this veto message to manufacture sentiment against me and build for himself that character for [illegible] which he had not been able to attain save through the misfortunes of others. I am content with the defeat which will probably come to me, but I am not content to [illegible] with having devised an ingenious plan to attack the public treasury. No man who knows men would write such a sentiment, but sent forth as the utterances of a democratic president, and at a time when partisan blindness is so apparent, unrefuted it would hand my name down to my children as that of an impostor and fraud. I am proud of the record I made as a soldier. I left the army at the end of four years service when only twenty years old, bearing two commissions won by meritorious service in battle. Though my impaired health is the result of that service, I am not too feeble to resist the criticisms and denounce the reflections of the president or senatorial candidates who seek to cast aspersions on my character or impute dishonesty to my motives."

THE "REFORM" GUILLOTINE.

The Philadelphia *Press* in its issue of last Saturday, shows up the 'reform' side of the present administration in good shape. President Cleveland may be sincere in his desire to carry out the principles of civil service reform, but that members of his cabinet are utterly ignoring these principles is clearly shown in the *Press* of that day. It publishes a list of the postmasters whose official heads have dropped into the basket. There are [illegible] post offices in Pennsylvania. On June 30th [illegible] were in the hands of the democrats. The guillotine, the *Press* says, has been kept in good repair and well greased during the past year. Its operations have been far more extensive than most persons imagine. It does not run with the noise of a nail machine. Its work is quietly done, but is none the less swift and deadly. It made nearly half the changes. During the sixteen months [illegible] postmasters in Pennsylvania were removed. Had their official heads chopped off without a word of warning. Fear of the fatal knife caused a large part of the resignations, the whole number of which was [illegible]. In this way its silent influence proved a valuable accessory to the beautiful plan of reform. The following are the changes which have been made in this county, outside the presidential offices, Bradford and Eldred:

Office	Removed	Appointed
Alton	E. B. Thomas	M. L. [illegible]
Coleville	W. A. Saylor	M. Wilcox
Custer City	N. T. Francis	Emma J. [illegible]
Dallas City	Stephen Larrabee	G. W. [illegible]
Degolia City	M. M. Bowen	Mary English
Duke Centre	W. H. Randall	F. L. [illegible]
E. Smethport	A. J. Parker	J. M. Tracy
Kane	[illegible] Leonard	O. G. [illegible]
Kendall	H. G. Mitchell	J. C. [illegible]
Larrabee	W. H. Hudson	Wm. [illegible]
Mt. Alton	F. H. Phillips	J. W. [illegible]
Mt. Jewett	W. W. Brewer	Mary Miller
Pt. Allegany	[illegible] Larrabee	W. J. [illegible]
Rew	W. S. Sinclair	A. D. Smith
Turtle Point	S. B. Cooper	[illegible]
Wrights	Geo. Harrington	C. E. Yates

The River and Harbor bill, which is usually and properly called a steal, was cut down in the senate twenty five per cent. below the house figures, which caused considerable frothing at the mouth by the rebel brigadiers of the latter body. A good many people do not stop to realize the fact that usually from two thirds to three-fourths of the millions appropriated in this river and harbor grab goes into the Southern States. Thousands upon thousands of people in that section of the country secure their subsistence from this annual steal from the U. S. Treasury. There is some prospect that the house will not agree to the senate amendments, and that the bill will therefore fail, as it ought to.

ONE OF CLEVELAND'S VICTIMS.

The bill to pension Joseph Romiser was vetoed by President Cleveland. The bill was originally introduced by Mr. McComas, a democratic member from Maryland. When the veto message of the president was under consideration Mr. McComas analyzed it in the following pungent style:

The records, he said, showed that the Pension Office found that though Romiser was severely wounded by a minie ball passing through his head and face, because he was not mustered in, the office was "constrained" to reject the claim. Romiser was vastly entitled to a pension because he had been inspired by the spirit of the minute men of Concord and Lexington. There were many precedents for the bill. The very first congress had passed a bill pensioning the minute men of Concord and Lexington, and George Washington, unlike President Cleveland, had approved it. Thomas Jefferson, the father of the democratic party, had signed a bill granting a pension to men who had never been mustered into the army, and Andrew Jackson had signed a similar bill. Abraham Lincoln, in a like case, had said that he would not inquire whether a man had been mustered in, but only whether he had done his duty. (Applause.) If members of congress would not rise above party feeling and go with Washington, Jefferson, Jackson and Lincoln, let them go with Cleveland and send back the poor soldier who had never received a dollar of pay, who had twenty-five years of neuralgia from serving his country.

The Gospel Temperance Union, a non-partisan organization, which is pledged to support the party which will favor temperance, has decided to support the republican ticket this fall. The organization is about 25,000 strong in the State. The general officers of the Union are: President, John [illegible], Pittsburg; Vice Presidents, [illegible] Allegany City, William [illegible], Pittsburg; John S. Scott, [illegible] Valley; [illegible] S. Todd, West Elizabeth; [illegible] H. Brown, Homestead; Secretary, J. B. Barbour, Pittsburg; Treasurer, Joseph D. Weeks, Pittsburg. The officers have declared themselves as satisfied with the promise of the republican party to be governed by a majority of the people, and that they propose to take the party at its word and intend soon to inaugurate an active campaign in behalf of the temperance plank in the republican platform, irrespective of former party ties. All they want is a submission of the question to a vote of the people. They [illegible] third party [illegible] ... the republican party and the [illegible] through the democratic party.

[illegible] of the president's brutal and heartless veto messages, says Private Dalzell, commenting on a recent pension [illegible] vetoed by the president: [illegible] Andersonville prisoners [illegible] ... [illegible]

[illegible] Stand It No Longer.

The Boston *Pilot* that worked so hard and some think so [illegible] for Mr. Cleveland's election at last murmurs this gentle plaint:

Our esteemed contemporary, the *Herald*, of New York, says of the president's treatment of the Hon. P. A. Collins:

The question is this: [illegible] ... Mr. Sullivan of Chicago.

We do not know what Mr. [illegible] would have done, he has [illegible] to make the Irish American [illegible] treatment of the Hon. P. A. Collins by Mr. Cleveland is incomprehensible to the democracy of Massachusetts as well as to the whole Irish American population. It is based, we believe, on Mr. Cleveland's ignorance of the true leaders of opinion and action. In place of Mr. Collins, who speaks the minds of 99 democrats of Massachusetts out of every 100, the president prefers the counsel and judgment of Mr. Endicott, a man who represents nothing democratic and little else except himself and a small class of reserved and would-be aristocrats. Mr. Cleveland chose between the men and preferred Mr. Endicott and his class to Mr. Collins and the whole democratic element of the State. Nevertheless the people respect P. A. Collins all the more and the place he has won by large abilities and trustworthiness become assured for the future. It is he who has suffered by the president's course.—*Catholic Universal Times.*

What Answer?

We shall wait with what patience we can for the explanation which the democratic press, notably the New York *Sun*, will make of the discrepancy between the official statement by U. S. Treasurer Jordan and the universal campaign cry of 1884, in which they were loudest, touching the treasury surplus. Jordan says there is none, whereas the universal cry put it all the way from two hundred to four hundred million dollars, the latter figure being the one furnished by Vice President Hendricks after he was sworn into office.

The *Sun* was always confident that the surplus was at least $200,000,000. Not only that, but that the republicans were bound to steal the whole if they were permitted to longer control the government.

The democrats have been in power a year and a half, and now come [illegible] that the republicans stole a dollar. That wind bag has collapsed completely. But what has become of the surplus? We say it is a fair question, and that an answer should be forthcoming from some one.

We are curious to know what such papers as the *Sun*, which were foremost and untiring in asserting two things, to wit: That the surplus was enormous, and that nothing but a change in the government would save it from the thieves who, it was represented, were burrowing in the treasury, will say in view of Mr. Jordan's statement. Silence will not do.—*Pittsburg Times.*

Trying to Reverse the Truth.

At the rate at which the democratic profession of devotion to the soldier are swelling, and the democratic claims of military performance in the late war growing, the next generation will probably begin to believe that it was the republicans who tried to break up the Union while the democrats of the south, and north, by their loyalty and bravery, saved it from destruction.

There were doubtless a considerable proportion of democrats who rallied to the support of the government in its hour of need through the experience of the war was sufficient to purge the democracy out of most of them and make them the staunchest republicans.

How the democratic political powers of the present day esteem the soldiers is shown by such cold facts as these. In three States of the south—Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina—nine Union soldiers only are to be found in the employ of the Federal government.

Of thirty nine Union soldiers at Norfolk Navy Yard when the present administration came in, thirty-four have been superseded, mainly by ex confederate soldiers.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

(From our own correspondent.)

HARRISBURG, July 26. Since my last letter, notwithstanding the hip-hip-hurrah endorsement by the county committee, Colonel Harry McCormick has declined to allow his name go before the State Convention as a candidate for gubernatorial honors. Another possible candidate who sees "the hand writing on the wall," but it was so amusing to read in our local democratic papers the regrets because Colonel McCormick had published his refusal. One democratic paper said he possessed all the qualifications [illegible] unite the discordant element of the party because he was entirely free from any factional entanglements [illegible] ... [illegible] Dauphin county, but the master hand of Myers has been at work, and as usual when he starts out to get there, he always reaches the home plate. Hence the resignation of Colonel McCormick has to some extent discomfited the Dull followers who had plumed themselves on the endorsement of Harrisburg's favored candidate and considered it a victory over what they call the "Myers Harrisburg crowd."

During the meeting of the pardon board last week Lieutenant Governor Black was in town, when your correspondent had quite a conversation with him on the political outlook. He was particularly severe in his censure of the "great powers wielded by corporations and the utter disregard paid by corporate ring power to all constitutional limitations." "This is a bid for the labor vote." He took occasion also to say that since 1882 the great State of Pennsylvania had enjoyed and continues to-day to enjoy the blessings of honest State government [illegible] of a democratic executive [illegible] rare thing to boast of. "This is good for Pattison and means I want your support."

Your correspondent asked him as to the probabilities and was not surprised to receive the reply: "It looks rosy." He believed that it was not only possible but it was probable that the democratic ticket would be elected this fall because the party would be united, as it always is when a campaign is fought on purely State issues, as this fall's campaign must be fought. He did not see how anything but State matters could be dragged into the campaign. The party that attempted it [illegible] ...

Mr. Wallace [illegible] ...

[illegible] ... the temperance people wanted him to head their ticket he was theirs; if they did not want him he was willing to take the field. He was in the fight to win. In the midst of his talk, however, he took occasion to roundly abuse the "bosses" of the republican party and volunteered the information that he was always in the republican party under protest. He considered the leaders rascals. Poor Wolfe, just so long as he could hold office, there was no one in the republican party that bowed and scraped to the leaders more than he, but unfortunately his political ambition tempted him to reach too high and his failures have embittered his little soul and now his course is actuated solely by a desire for revenge. His disguise is too thin. The long ears protrude through his sham and his bragging does not frighten any one.

During last week one of our democratic papers published what was said to have been an interview with Senator A. F. Thompson, of Dauphin county, during a visit he paid to Senator Cooper in Philadelphia recently. The interview was concerning the disaffection of the colored voters of this city because of the action of our county and city conventions in failing to honor a colored man by sending him to the State Convention as a delegate.

Senator Thompson assured your correspondent that the interview published was purely imaginary. It never took place, and your correspondent will add that ever since our republican city and county conventions were held a studied effort has been made by our democratic friends to stir up discord among the colored voters. It has proved unsuccessful because a prominent leader of the colored voters of our city said to me only a few days ago:

"The colored man has nothing to ask and expects nothing at the hands of the democracy." He assured me that a *very large* majority of the colored vote of the city would be with the republican party where the colored vote belongs. There is no discord in the republican ranks this year.

[illegible]

WILL HE VETO IT.

In a recent letter from Washington we find the following:

At 1 o'clock the president went down stairs to the east room, where about one hundred and fifty people were congregated to shake him by the hand. There were an unusually large number of children present and a great many ladies. The little ones enjoyed shaking hands with the president greatly. It was near the end of the reception when an old lady in black, followed by seven children, came slowly along to shake hands with the president. When she got fairly in front of him she said: "I have come in person to see you. I am a poor widow and my bill for a pension is before you. In the name of heaven I ask you not to veto it. These are my children, and they depend on me for support."

"The president looked uncomfortable for awhile and said something in an undertone. The old lady gave him her card and passed on with a happy smile on her face. It is thought the president will not veto her bill."

MR. HUBERT O. THOMPSON, ex-commissioner of public works, and the leader of the county democracy of New York city for many years past, died in his room in the Worth House, N. Y., of apoplexy on Monday morning last, at 9 o'clock, a. m.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

(From our regular correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, July 26, 1886. The debate over the Payne case attracted an unusually large audience to the senate chamber. The galleries were filled each day as they are only on special occasions, and representatives left pressing business in their own end of the capitol and came over in large numbers. The president of the senate, Mr. Sherman, left the chair in charge of another senator, and took a position on the floor so that he might at any time join in the debate. He made an able speech in favor of investigation and was powerfully supported by Messrs. Frye and Hoar. The principal speakers in opposition to investigating the charges of corruption in the election of Senator Payne were [illegible] ...

[illegible] ... there was no evidence to prove that Senator Payne had secured his election by corruption and said if the senate was appealed to on garbled statements, on garbled extracts, on perversions of testimony, to do injustice to a man or to his reputation, he, Logan, was not the man to do it. His closing words were full of bitterness and sarcasm against Murat Halstead, of the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette*. Some of his friends had whispered to him that he had better let the *Commercial Gazette* alone, but the Illinois senator said he believed he had as many friends in Ohio as Mr. Halstead himself, and besides Illinois did not ask Mr. Halstead what she should do about her senators. He could take care of himself at home.

Bogus butter has been a disturbing element in both the senate and house during the week. Several unfortunate personal controversies grew out of it between legislators who held different attitudes towards the bill. A great deal of information was developed, too, on oleomargarine. One senator [illegible] the doubt that there was a pound of oleomargarine made in America. He had a letter from an inventor to that effect and stated that the compounds made here were combinations of oleo and lard, cottonseed and various other things, so that it was a double fraud: oleomargarine was a bogus imitation of butter, and the article put upon the market here was a bogus imitation of oleomargarine.

The day following that on which Senators Ingalls and Miller had their sharp personal dispute in the senate during the discussion of the oleomargarine bill, the Kansas senator arose and stated to the senate that upon reflection he was satisfied that he had allowed his remarks [illegible] ...

[illegible] ... will be painted [illegible] woodwork inside [illegible] it all looks fairly [illegible]

The [illegible] which congress allows for keeping the White House in repair is not by any means all that has been spent upon it since the era of Jeffersonian simplicity began [illegible] and a half months ago. Mr. Arthur left a large cash balance of the last appropriation during his term, according to the time honored custom that the outgoing president shall leave a good sum for the incoming one to make any changes he may desire. R.

Curtin's Political History.

The political history of Governor Curtin covers the history of the republican party in Pennsylvania, for it was in 1860, the year that the party elected its first president of the United States, that it elected him governor. He was then a republican to the core and a stalwart patriot, and energetic was he in his office during the two years following that to this day he is known as the great war governor, having been re-elected in 1863 and continuing in office for nearly a year after the last battle of the rebellion had been fought. The popularity of Governor Curtin as a republican, as the chief magistrate of Pennsylvania, as the friend of the "boys in blue," in tent and field, and long after the close of the struggle, was phenomenal. But more popular idols were set up, or new men controlling the machinery of the party thrust him aside, and disappointed and bitter Andrew G. Curtin became a democrat, or at least he accepted a seat in congress from the democrats.

After twenty six years from the time he was first nominated for governor by the republicans, Andrew G. Curtin seeks to be again nominated for that office by the democrats. It is said that Mr. Randall favors his nomination, that his loyal old friend McClure does; there can be no doubt, for from the very beginning of their respective political careers they have been as close to each other as David and Jonathan, and under this ambition of Curtin's is no doubt the impelling and controlling desire of McClure. But the ex-governor should remember 1872 and the fate of poor Greeley. It is notorious that Mr. Curtin has never been cordially welcomed to their ranks and councils by the democrats; that he is regarded with some degree of fear or uncertainty by them, and a notable instance of their slight esteem for him was shown by their displacement of him from the chairmanship of the house foreign relations committee in order to make a place for young Mr. Belmont.

But as a candidate for governor, the claim of his friends is that he would have the support of the labor vote, and of the vote of the soldiers, as no other citizen of Pennsylvania could have; and possibly that claim is a good one, but the claim is not made that he could command the vote of the rank and file of the democratic party. Greeley had friends many and great outside the democratic party to vote for him for president; but he had few inside of it. The democrats distrusted him. Once a republican always a republican, they said, and they turned their backs upon him at the polls. The republican taint is upon ex-Governor Curtin. He was the great war governor, it is true; but he was the great republican war governor and the democrats do not forget it. It is doubtful if any convention of democrats could be induced to nominate him. It is wholly improbable, even impossible, that the democrats of Pennsylvania would support him with anything like such unanimity as would be necessary to success. Mr. Curtin is just as good, loyal, and patriotic a man as a democrat in 1886 as he was when a republican in 1860; but the democrats do not like to go into the old war camp of their enemies to choose a candidate for themselves. If nominated, the fate of Greeley would probably be his fate.—*Phila. [illegible]*

Opinions of the Religious Press.

The religious press in Pittsburgh is unanimous in its approval of the plank of the republican platform favoring the submission of a prohibition amendment to the people. The *Christian Advocate*, the organ of the Methodist Episcopal Church, says that by inserting this plank the republican party has granted all that has been asked of it by the great majority of active prohibitionists who have been working to secure the submission of a prohibitory amendment of the constitution to a vote of the people. This is true and contrasts sharply with the general sulky feeling of the prohibition party when it discussed the same plank. The *Advocate* hopes that the democratic party will also take a similar stand. The representative organ of the Methodist Protestant Church, the *Methodist Recorder*, says: "We heartily endorse the action of the convention on this point, without criticizing its motives. Let us have the question submitted to the people." The *Presbyterian Banner* says the action is "one in which all parties can unite. It gives the people the opportunity to express their wish in reference to a subject of deep public interest." The *United Presbyterian* credits the republican party with doing a "wise thing" in adopting this plank. It says: "It showed its readiness to place itself on record on the right side of an inevitable issue. The republicans have done well. Now let our democratic friends do as well." The invitation to the democracy to follow the good example set by the republicans is very earnest. Will our democratic brethren heed them? These endorsements [illegible] ... the dissatisfied local prohibitionists.

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The loudest and most piercingly shrill whistle of its size made. Can be heard up to one mile. The exact size of a 50 calibre U. S. Government Rifle Cartridge. Made of burnished brass with nickel bullet. Invaluable as a signal for teamsters, farmers, sportsmen and all who wish to attract attention at a long distance. Call your men to dinner with it. [illegible] every one who sees it wants it. You should have [illegible] full, expensive and interesting catalogue of [illegible] novelties [illegible] 25 cents [illegible] CO., [illegible] Filbert Street, Philadelphia, Penna.

Charter Notice.

[illegible]

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$2.50 Did It.

The [illegible] named below had spent thousands of dollars in the [illegible] to get relief from Rheumatism, but all to no purpose until they tried the RUSSIAN RHEUMATISM CURE, which costs two dollars and fifty cents. They say it quickly and completely cured them, and that they have since had no return of Rheumatic trouble.

We publish a little pamphlet free to any address [illegible]

[illegible]

The Russian Rheumatism Cure [illegible]

ONE BOX DOES THE BUSINESS.

Price $2.50. If mailed [illegible] additional. If registered [illegible] more.

Be sure this special trade-mark is on every box.

As yet it is not to be found at the stores, but can only be had by enclosing the amount as above, and addressing the American proprietors,

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Lead and Iron Pipe for Water, Gas and Steam, Bath Tubs, Water Closets, Kitchen Boiler, Iron Sinks, Pumps, etc.

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EAST MAIN STREET,
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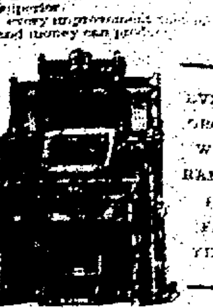
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Is prepared to supply his customers with
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Crockery, and all other goods [illegible] to keep soul and body [illegible] at figures that will astonish.
'The Natives!'
He keeps on hand always the choicest brands of Flour, Feed, &c., and his Buckwheat [illegible] be beat in the Universe. Smethport people save money by taking a short ride [illegible] over a lovely road and buy their goods [illegible] money than they can buy at [illegible]
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U. B. Mutual Aid!
This Company received its charter [illegible] It has paid [illegible] orphans [illegible]
$4,474,000!
Up to the present time. [illegible] known as the
MOST RELIABLE
One in Insurance. It has always paid
IN FULL
AND
PROMPTLY.
I have paid $6,000 of this Company's money to beneficiaries in this county [illegible] have been its agent, as follows:
To the representatives of
S. P. Sartwell, Smethport, [illegible]
Mrs. Geo. Walker, Kane, [illegible]
Mr. Wm. Fitzpatrick, [illegible]
Mr. Michael Burke, [illegible] days from the date of his insurance which cost him only $9.60.
C. A. BURDICK, Agent.
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HAVE AN IMMENSE
WINTER STOCK
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GENT'S FURNISHING G[illegible]
A FULL LINE OF
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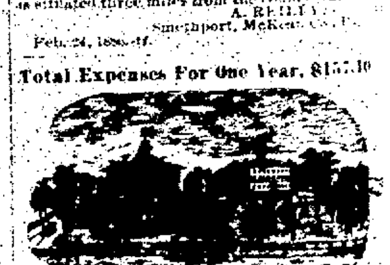
January [illegible] 1886.

Farm for Sale.
FARM containing one hundred [illegible] grass and grain land. Fine apple orchard [illegible] for last season's crop [illegible] springs and spring brook running [illegible] farm. This is considered one of the [illegible] productive farms in the county, with [illegible] house, milk and corn-house, barn and [illegible] barn, fine sugar bush. Will be sold on reasonable terms. Part cash, balance in yearly payments; may run eight or ten years. [illegible] is situated three miles from the county seat.
A. REILLY,
Smethport, McKean Co., Pa.
Feb. 24, 1886-tf.

Total Expenses For One Year, $157.10



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A school for both sexes, well endowed and equipped. Property $100,000. [illegible] years Boarding Hall cost $45,000. [illegible] spring water, perfect drainage, Elevator. Commercial College and Musical Institute. Term opens Tuesday, Aug. 31. [illegible] Tuesday, Dec. 14th. Spring Term [illegible] March 29th.
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$89,000,000 Paid to Policy-Holders.
Income from Interest and Rents over $3,000,000 Annually.
Expenses in proportion to business less than in any good company.
Death rates less than in any [illegible] company.
SURPLUS OVER $13,000,000!
S. E. MULFORD,
Actuary, Pennsylvania Department, [illegible] Walnut Street, Philadelphia.
Chas. B. Hamlin, Smethport, Pa.
Smethport, May 14, 1886. 4t.

McKean County Miner

[illegible]

Smethport, Pa., July 30, 1886.

[illegible]

... fifty books which are ... agricultural interests of ... [illegible]

LOCAL AND HUMOROUS.

[illegible]

— The Smethport Hose Company has been honored with an invitation to attend a firemen's parade at Meadville on August 26th.

The Smethport ... nine visited Duke Center Wednesday last for the purpose of crossing bats with the third nine of that place. A red hot game was the result in which the Smethport club came off victorious by a score [illegible]

A preliminary meeting for the purpose of organizing a Knights of Labor Assembly in this place was held at the Bergstresser House Wednesday evening last. Thirty charter members were [illegible]

[illegible]

They devour loads of fish ... which are far more destructive than owls can possibly be. It would seem that Mr. Reilly was looking at this matter [illegible]

[illegible]

... Mr. and Mrs. ... Haskell ... from Port Allegany ... one of the wheels of their vehicle ran off the end of a sluice and Mr. Haskell was thrown violently to the ground, striking heavily on his side. Notwithstanding the fact that he was badly stunned ... Mr. Haskell received a very severe and painful bruise on the side which will lay him up for several days, but he can be thankful for getting off with no more serious injury.

Mr. ... has the contract for building J. W. Mason's ... store. Work will be commenced immediately.

... has finally cut his hay on his lot west of the jail. He had a ... time ... and succeeded in getting it housed.

Commissioners ... Wright, Pearce and Rogers of Post 47 visited the John ... Post No. ... on Saturday evening last and a most enjoyable visit is reported to be. They desire to express to the comrades of ... through Commander Murphy their sincere acknowledgments for the hearty reception tendered them and hope soon to return the compliment [illegible]

[illegible]

PERSONAL MENTION.

[illegible]

J. B. Brawley, Esq., of Bradford, spent Sunday in town.

Charles Douglas of Bradford was in town this week.

[illegible]

Accidents at Port Allegany and Vicinity.

The following accidents ... [illegible] ... Dr. E. W. Hogarth [illegible]

[illegible]

... Coleman, an old resident of ... while ... the trestle work ... the N. Y. & P. A. R. R. ... last week ... tearing the flesh from the face and exposing the eye-ball and destroying the tear duct. He was taken to the office of Dr. Hogarth where he was put under the effect of anaesthetics and his wounds dressed. At last accounts the sufferer was getting along nicely.

Andy Dunbar, employed at the mill of ... Dunbar & Co., ... Point, met with an accident ... by having his finger badly lacerated on a circular saw. He was placed under the treatment of Dr. Hogarth who decided that the finger could be saved. The firm pays for his time and all bills until his recovery.

Chas. Hard of Lillibridge Creek, employed by C. A. Dolley in the bark woods, met with an accident a short time ago which resulted in the loss of his index finger by amputation. In one week after the operation was performed he was able to resume work in the woods.

Cash paid for wool at W. D. Gallup's.

The Mt. Jewett Murder.

A most unprovoked and brutal murder was committed at Mt. Jewett, this county, on Saturday last. John F. Thompson, a foreman of construction on the new railroad being built between Mt. Jewett and Ormsby's on the B. B. & K. R. R., shot and killed John Yohe, a bartender at the Brewer House, for no apparent reason except that Thompson was intoxicated and boisterous and Yohe ordered him to leave. Thompson ... Yohe stooped down behind the bar for the purpose of ... Thompson drew a revolver and shot him through the body. Yohe staggered out of the bar room into the hall where he fell and died within a minute without speaking a word. [illegible]

... was shot ... but finally left without ... If Brewer had been at home ... Mt. Jewett [illegible]

... in company with Mr. Tennant and Engineer White.

[illegible]

More Gas

There are three gas wells now running through the section of the ... and the experience of the ... company ... their wells so far drilled goes to show that the further south they get the stronger ... What is known as the old ... well drilled by the Pipe Line Company south ... a hundred rods south and adjoining the ... are the two best gassers ... These two wells however were not drilled by the company and they have no positive record of the depth when the gas was ... The Rogers property which is ... north and west of the Rogers well. They found the first gas in No. ... at 1347 feet ... and the third at 1821 ... Freeman property ... In this well they struck the first gas at 1310 feet, the second at 1440 and the third at 1630 and stopped drilling at 1801 feet. This well does not produce near the amount of gas of either of the others already referred to. No. 6 is on the bank of Marvin creek below the iron bridge in this borough and is about a hundred rods due north of No. 5 and a hundred feet or more lower in elevation. This well was drilled to the depth of 1770 feet, and the only gas found was a small flow at 1570 feet. A well is now being drilled by the Gas Company on the Gallup farm, which is about a hundred rods south and ... Well No. 3 drilled by the Pipe Line Company. This well No. 7 is now down something over 1500 feet. The first gas was reached at 1321 feet and the second at 1446, each showing as much if not more gas than at any other well drilled by the company at a corresponding depth. The heavy flow of gas from all these wells comes from the lower vein, and it is not at all probable that this well will prove an exception. The patrons of the Smethport Gas Company, therefore, are reasonably certain that they will not be compelled to sit in cold rooms during the winter months of '86 and 7.

Cities once Great

Under the foregoing heading, a letter from a Bradford correspondent is published in last Sunday's Philadelphia *Times* in which the writer gives an interesting recital of the rise and fall of the three great oil towns of the country—Bradford, Oil City and Titusville. That portion relating to Bradford will prove of considerable interest to the readers of the MINER, and we therefore make room for it. Before doing so, however, we will correct a mistake or two. The population of Bradford has never reached 15,000. When the census of 1880 was taken it was ... The city probably ... as many inhabitants to-day as it ever did. Senator Emery was never ... in the common acceptation of the term and Mr. Griffith did not make ... at Kane ... but read what ... said about Bradford and its decline.

[illegible]

... creek. The ... of its banks and ... towering hills gave the city ... like history of America ... wonderful oil and mining town.

[illegible]

... variety theatres with wine room attachments and pretty girl waiters ran week in and week out literally coining money for their owners [illegible]

... the present incumbent who think that a man just learns enough in four years to become of real value to his dear constituents.

[illegible]

An Open Letter

SMETHPORT, PA., July ..., 1886.

Rev. W. W. BROWN—*Dear Sir:*

Your letter from the House of Representatives concerning the G. A. R. is at hand and is deeply appreciated. It is so full of truth, pathos and poetry that I, your humble servant, can scarcely appreciate its worth. Dear sir, continue your work. You haven't given Cleveland time to close his collar. Now Mr. Brown when you can meet me in a *tete a tete* I can tell you my thoughts better than I can express them here. I most certainly ... all your friends should concur in your noble work for the G. A. R. But alas! alas! had we more such sons in Pennsylvania as W. W. Brown we could sit down secure knowing that our homes and firesides were in safe hands.

Sincerely yours,
PATRICK ROWAN.

The Daily and Weekly Patriot for the Campaign.

The Harrisburg Daily Patriot, the central organ of the democratic party of Pennsylvania, will be sent, postage paid, to subscribers, from now until Nov. 10th, for $1.50; four copies to one post office $5.00.

The Weekly Patriot, a large eight page paper, only $1.00 per year. Special inducements to clubs.

The coming political battle in Pennsylvania will be one of unusual interest. *The Patriot* has unrivalled facilities for receiving the latest news and the most accurate political information from all parts of the State. Address all communications to

THE PATRIOT,
HARRISBURG, PA.

OUR BRADFORD BUDGET

The town is full of street fakers this week, all of whom seem to be doing a rushing business, judging from the noise they make.

The benefit at Orpheus Hall for the Emery Band Monday evening drew a large crowd. The proceeds which were quite large will be of great benefit to the band boys, as they ... considerable yet on their new uniforms.

Stewart M. Decker of this city who was formerly league umpire is now studying law here. He has received some very flattering offers from base ball managers to act as umpire this season. He will stick to Bradford however.

Main street is torn up from the intersection of Mechanic street to Congress and the place excavated [illegible]

[illegible]

... presented the altered check at the Bradford National Bank but Mr. Tomlinson suspecting something wrong refused to cash it and telephoned Mr. Dempsey [illegible]

[illegible]

Cash paid for wool at W. D. Gallup's.

NORWICH NOTES

[illegible]

Cash paid for wool at W. D. Gallup's.

PORT ALLEGANY ITEMS

M. C. Field, superintendent ... visited relatives ... [illegible]

[illegible]

Rev. C. H. Norris and wife started Monday of this week to Silver Lake, N. Y., to attend the district camp meeting. He has labored faithfully as pastor of the M. E. Church for the past year, and no doubt will greatly enjoy the two weeks vacation.

P.

Port Allegany, July 28.

A Business Chance

Messrs. Chas. W. Stuart & Co. of Newark, N. Y., prominent Nurserymen at that place, desire to arrange with a good party to represent their Nurseries in this section. Messrs. Stuart & Co. have over 250 acres devoted to growing Nursery stock, and would be pleased to have reliable parties correspond with them in reference to handling their goods. Reference, M. N. Allen, East Smethport, Pa., who has delivered their stock. Also First National Bank, Newark, N. Y.

For ten or twelve years I have been severely afflicted with Catarrh. Never before found such decided relief as from Ely's Cream Balm. I consider myself cured.—J. W. BUFFINGTON, Mechanicsville, N. Y. (Price 50 cents.)

CLERMONT CHATTINGS

... Rayser is building a new ... near his mill.

Dr. H. L. McCoy spent part of Saturday and Sunday in town.

John F. Keating has been on the sick list for a few days past.

Miss Betty Hafner was entertained a few days last week in town.

Our friend Charles Leet spent Sunday with his family in Smethport.

Mrs. Arthur Nichols of Larrabee came up for a pleasure ride on Monday.

Will Hafner is at Clarion ... as was reported.

Born ... The happy parents are Mr. and Mrs. ...

[illegible]

J. O. Sandbergh says if you want a doctor who understands his business ... Alright.

The Sunday school formerly held at ... [illegible]

Rev. J. H. McCandless of Smethport preached [illegible]

The ... Sunday school wish to express their thanks to St. Luke's Sunday school of Smethport for their kindness in sending papers &c., also to Rev. J. H. McCandless, rector of St. Luke's.

[illegible]

Clermont, July ...

Cash paid for wool at W. D. Gallup's.

Modern Conversation

[illegible]

F. J. VICKERY,
DEALER IN
FLOUR, FEED,
MEAL AND GRAIN,
AT HIS MILL IN
Smethport, Pa.
[illegible]
LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH
[illegible]
F. J. VICKERY.
[illegible]

Desirable Hotel Property
FOR SALE.

THE long established and favorably known Bergstresser House, corner of Franklin and Main streets, Smethport, Pa., is offered for sale on terms which will be made satisfactory to the purchaser. [illegible] Anyone desiring to engage in the business of hotel keeping will consult his interest by addressing the proprietress.

MRS. M. F. BERGSTRESSER,
Smethport, Pa., April 1st, 1886.

BARBER SHOP
ALFRED STURDVIENT
Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally that he has moved his Barber shop into his recently finished and commodious new Marble Front building, next door to W. D. Gallup's store, Main street, where he is prepared to do
SHAVING AND HAIRDRESSING
In the latest style of the art. None but first class workmen employed.
BATH ROOMS ATTACHED

GO TO
ROONEY'S MARKET
Wholesale and Retail
—FOR A—
Nice Piece of Meat
Fresh, Salt or Smoked.
—FOR—
FRESH & SALT FISH
—AND FOR ALL—
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.
I will also pay the highest price for
STOCK AND HIDES
CALL AND SATISFY YOURSELF.
Nearly opposite Catholic church, Main st.
J. F. ROONEY.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE
H. C. WELLS,
Our Popular Druggist,
No. 47 Main Street
(BRICK DRUG STORE,)
SMETHPORT, PA.
Wishes to announce to his many friends and patrons and public generally that he has just received his Summer stock of
Strictly Pure Drugs!
PATENT MEDICINES, SUNDRIES
and Appliances of all Kinds
His facilities for Prescription Filling are unsurpassed. Every drug compounded is of full strength as the manufacturers ... and therefore ... the effect desired.
HIS STOCK OF —
MEDICINAL LIQUORS
Is simply unsurpassed in the country. He has Brandy and Wine—Port and Sherry—that has been in stock for 17 years.
... WELLS, M. D., brother to H. C., has ... and residence up stairs over the Drug Store. The doctor may be consulted there during office hours and called at night by ringing the night bell on the front door.
All calls at night cheerfully responded to.
Smethport, Pa., July 16th, 1886.

The Best
Meat and Vegetable
MARKET!
—IN—
SMETHPORT
I am prepared to furnish the people of the town and adjacent country with
Fresh meat, Ham, Sausages, Salt meats, Corned Beef, Lard, Chickens, &c.
—ALSO.—
VEGETABLES
IN THEIR SEASON.
A FIRST CLASS LINE OF
FAMILY GROCERIES
AT PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST
A Full Line of
CANNED GOODS
Highest market price paid for Hides and Pelts
C. W. WILLIAMS.
Main Street, - - - Smethport, Pa.

E. B. McCOY
Druggist & Pharmacist
No. 34 Main Street,
SMETHPORT, PA.
Fresh and Reliable Drugs, Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes, Patent Medicines, Fine Stationery, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, And a Full Line of Cigars Always On Hand.
Prescriptions Accurately Compounded Night or Day
An electric night bell connected with sleep-
[illegible]

Specht & Sasse,
PRACTICAL UNDERTAKERS,
Having purchased an elegant new Hearse, are prepared to attend all calls incident to their profession.

D. LANGELL'S
ASTHMA
AND
CATARRH
REMEDY.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Having struggled 20 years between life and death with Asthma or Phthisic, treated by eminent physicians and receiving no benefit, I was compelled during the last five years of illness to sit on my chair day and night gasping for breath. My sufferings were beyond description. In despair I experimented on myself by compounding roots and herbs and inhaling the medicine thus obtained. I fortunately discovered this wonderful cure for Asthma and Catarrh, warranted to relieve the most stubborn case of Asthma in five minutes, so that the patient can lie down to rest and sleep comfortably. Please read the following condensed extracts from unsolicited testimonials, all of recent date.
Oliver V. R. Holmes, San Jose, Cal., writes: "I find the Remedy all and even more than represented. I receive instantaneous relief."
E. M. Carson, A. M., Warren, Kan., writes: "Was treated by eminent physicians of this country and Germany; tried the climate of different states; nothing afforded relief like your preparation."
L. B. Gates, County Treasurer, Philadelphia, Miss., writes: "Have used the Remedy. Would not live without it. Every one that uses it recommends it."
L. B. Phelps, P. M., Griggs, Ohio, writes: "Suffered with Asthma 40 years. Your medicine in 3 minutes does more for me than the most eminent physician did for me in 3 years."
H. C. Plimpton, Joliet, Ill., writes: "Send Catarrh Remedy at once. Cannot get along without it. I find it to be the most valuable medicine I have ever tried."
Geo. W. Brady, Nelson Co., Ky., writes: "I am using the Remedy. Gained 8 pounds in ... weeks. Would not be without it."
Mart ... Falls, N. Y., writes: "Find Remedy excellent. Could not live without it."
We have many other hearty testimonials of cure or relief, and in order that all sufferers from Asthma, Catarrh, Hay Fever and kindred diseases may have an opportunity of testing the value of the Remedy we will send to any address trial package free of charge. Address,
ZIMMERMAN & CO., Proprietors,
Wholesale Druggists, Wooster, Wayne Co., Ohio. Full size box by mail $1.00.
June 18 1886-1y

M. A. SPRAGUE'S
HARDWARE STORE,
Opposite the Grand Central,
IS HEADQUARTERS FOR
Hardware, Stoves, Tinware,
House Furnishnig Goods
SILVERWARE,
Cutlery, Lamps,
Glass, Lead, Oils, Paints, Putty,
Farmers' and Mechanics' Tools,
In fact everything usually kept in a First Class Hardware Store. The Closest buyers and Best judges of what they buy concede the fact that more goods of same quality can be bought for less money at the above store than any other place in the County.
A COMPETENT TINNER
Always on hand ready to do work on short notice.

C. V. GILLIS,
dealer in
Drugs and Medicines
PAINTS, OILS,
FANCY GOODS, &C.
KANE PA.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

[illegible]

An Old Soldier's

EXPERIENCE

"Calvert, T[illegible] [illegible] 3, 1882.

"I wish to express my appreciation of the valuable qualities of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

as a cough remedy.

"While with [illegible] before the battle of [illegible] a severe cold, which terminated in a dangerous cough. I found [illegible] until on our march we came to a country store, where on asking for some remedy I was urged to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

"I did so, and was rapidly cured. Since then I have kept the Pectoral constantly by me, for family use, and I have found it to be an invaluable remedy for throat and lung diseases. J. W. Whitley."

Thousands of testimonials certify to the prompt cure of all bronchial and lung affections, by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Being very palatable, the youngest children take it readily.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED

STOMACH

BITTERS

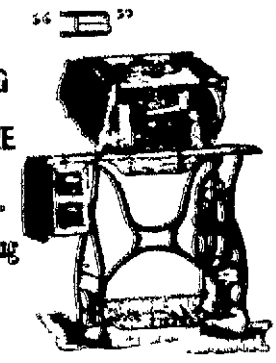
[illegible]

THE

ELDREDGE

"B"

SEWING MACHINE with Automatic, Self-threading Cylinder Shuttle.



The ELDREDGE "B" is sold with the guarantee of being the BEST that can be MADE.

AGENTS WANTED.

ELDREDGE MANUFACTURING CO.

363 and 365 WABASH AVE.,

CHICAGO, ILL.

AGENTS WANTED for DR. SCOTT'S beautiful Electric Corsets. [illegible] DR. SCOTT, 842 Broadway, NEW YORK.

40 DOLLARS pays for LIFE SCHOLARSHIP in PALMS' BUSINESS COLLEGE 1709 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. Positions for Graduates. Time required 3 to 3 mos. The Best Equipped. Best Course of Study. Best Everything. Write for [illegible]

$150 MONTHLY EASILY EARNED [illegible] New York.

FREE [illegible] SUMMER & CO. 249 Broadway, New York.

FIRST PREMIUM PHILADELPHIA.

Grand Prize Medal, Paris 1878.

Ask your Grocer for it. Wm. Dreydoppel, Mfr., 208 North Front Street PHILADELPHIA, PA.

A GIFT [illegible] STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

SONG OF THE RAVEN

TUNE—MARCHING THROUGH GEORGIA

The Raven with his grip sack
[illegible]
We bring the [illegible]

Chorus. Hurrah! Hurrah!
We bring the jubilee
Hurrah, Hurrah!
[illegible]

[illegible]

Hurrah! Hurrah! [illegible]

Americans Well Liked in Japan.

Only a short time ago an American gentleman wanted to rent a country house near Tokio and after much search his agent found one five or six miles out which suited. On going to the owner who [illegible] the terms and [illegible] for an American the [illegible] American [illegible] the Japanese [illegible] [illegible] very [illegible] and [illegible]

[illegible] Japan [illegible] American [illegible] New York Sun

Nicknames of Parliamentary Members.

[illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Lord Ha[illegible] the gangway [illegible] Lord [illegible] "The Flycatcher" [illegible] habit, when speaking, of taking a step forward and then a step back [illegible] Mr. [illegible] "Ribbon-Boot" [illegible]—St. Nicholas.

A Soldier in the Days of 1777

[illegible]—St. Nicholas.

Theatrical Companies With a Tent.

A new theater invented is the tent theater. Traveling companies of a circus theatrical character [illegible] in a tent. [illegible] the country villages they attain a certain popularity.—Chicago Times.

Repairing and Remodeling Noses.

[illegible]

A Wise Deacon

[illegible]

[illegible] sold by all druggists.

If you want to enjoy the luxury of using the best soap in this country try Dreydoppel's Borax Soap, an article that has been tested by time and found to contain all the ingredients necessary for a soap that can be used for all purposes.

I have advised my daughter to try [illegible] Parker's Tonic [illegible]

Many suffering people drag themselves about with failing strength, feeling that they are steadily sinking into the grave when by using Parker's Tonic they would find a cure commencing with the first dose and vitality and strength surely coming back to them.

LADIES!

Are you reckless enough to venture? If so send two cents in stamps to the Ha[illegible] Co. [illegible] Washington Street, New York, for one of their beautiful illustrated "Ladies' Books." It is a novel, unique and interesting [illegible]

On receipt of ten cents in stamps they will send postpaid a full set of their famous household game "Verba."

[illegible] the "Mikado" and music of [illegible]

QUINEPTUS!

A very pleasant [illegible] Price, 75 cents per Pint Bottle. [illegible] Sale by Druggists.

Manufactured by

The Academic Pharmaceutic Co.,

LONDON AND NEW YORK

532—536 WASHINGTON ST. NEW YORK CITY

ROYAL V[illegible]R ELIXIR.

An [illegible] English pharmaceutical preparation [illegible] twenty-five years of unostentatious [illegible] Approved by the highest medical authorities [illegible] Entirely [illegible] from mineral drugs.

In Handsome Packages Price 50 Cts

Prepared solely by

The Royal Pharmaceutic Co

LONDON AND NEW YORK,

Chemists by appointment to Her Majesty the Queen and to the Royal Family

NEW YORK BRANCH

130, 132, 134 Charlton St.

ROYAL PILLS.

Same medicinal properties as Royal Elixir in boxes 30 pills to box for 25 cents.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

REMEMBER THE BIG FOUR!

Vinegar Bitters CORDIAL,	[illegible]	50c.
Vinegar Bitters POWDERS,	50 doses	50c
Vinegar Bitters [illegible]	[illegible]	$1.00
Vinegar Bitters [illegible]	[illegible]	$1.00

The World's Great Blood Purifier and Life Giving Principle.

Only Temperance Bitters Known.

The past fifth of a century the Leading Family Medicine of the World

VINEGAR BITTERS

PURELY VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL

R. H. McDonald Drug Co., Proprietors

[illegible] NEW YORK

DR. LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER

CURES

Boils, Pimples, [illegible] Sore Eyes, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Mercurial and all Skin Diseases. Also Constipation and Liver Complaint.

LADIES who [illegible] Female Complaints [illegible] C. W. Lat[illegible] [illegible] Sold by all druggists.

To Regulate the Liver.

USE ONLY SELLERS' LIVER PILLS the best [illegible] SELLERS' LIVER PILLS.

10,000 FARMS HARDWOOD IN MICHIGAN

For sale by the GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA R. R. CO. Sugar maple the principal timber. Advantages: [illegible] one of the healthiest parts of the United States; purest water, good markets, fine fruit, good roads, schools, churches, large agricultural population, best building material at low figures, good soil, low prices, easy terms, perfect title. For books, maps, charts, and all additional information, address

W. O. HUGHART,

Land Commissioner Grand Rapids, Mich.

Percheron

HORSES.

[illegible] Grosse Isle, Mich.

All stock selected from the get of sires and dams of established reputation and registered in the French and American Stud Books. We have a very large number of imported and grade stallions and [illegible] Prices reasonable. [illegible] Send for large illustrated catalogue [illegible] Detroit, Mich.

YOUNG MEN.

Boys and Middle-aged Men & Young Ladies [illegible] Coleman College [illegible] Henry Coleman [illegible]

For Neuralgia

For Neuralgia

For Neuralgia

For Neuralgia

For Rheumatism

For Rheumatism

For Rheumatism

For Rheumatism

For a Lame Back

For a Lame Back

For a Lame Back

For a Lame Back

Doctor Thomas' Eclectric Oil

Doctor Thomas' Eclectric Oil

Doctor Thomas' Eclectric Oil

Doctor Thomas' Eclectric Oil

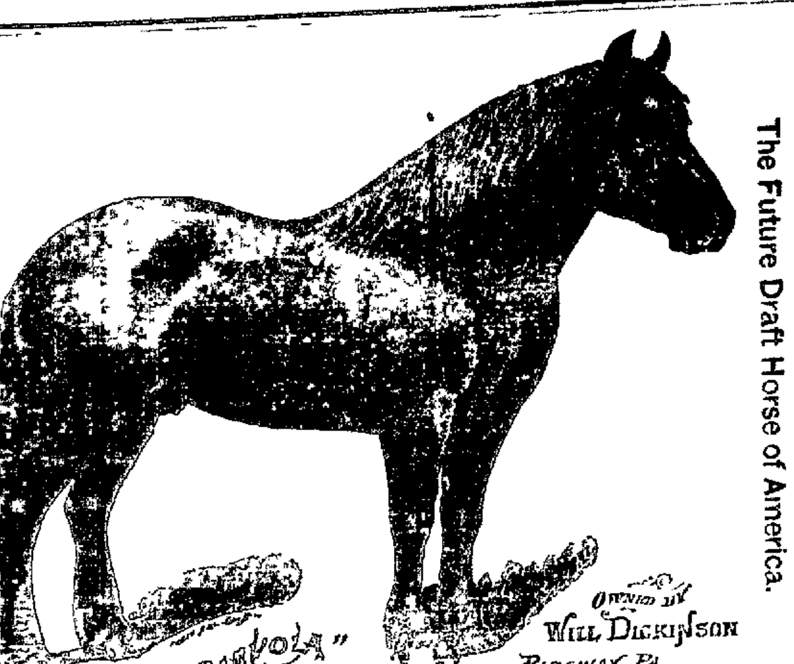
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

PRICE 50c and $1.00.

FOSTER, MILBURN & CO., Props., BUFFALO, N. Y.

$200,000 in presents given away. Send us 5 cents postage and by mail you will get free a package of goods of large value that will start you in work that will at once bring you in money faster than anything else in America. All about the $200,000 in presents with each box. Agents wanted everywhere, of either sex, of all ages, for all the time, or spare time only, to work for us at their own homes. [illegible] H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine.

Mt. Jewett, June 23, July 7 and 21, &c.
Fields' Hotel, noon, June 24, July 8 and 22, &c.
Smethport, June 11, 12, 13, 26, 27, and July 9, 10 and 11, &c.
Colegrove, June 14, 28 and July 12, &c.



THE

PERCHERON-NORMAN!

The Future Draft Horse of America.

[illegible] never furnished a more perfect type [illegible] America. [illegible] the different imp[illegible] of the Percheron Norman race [illegible]

Foaled March 25, 1881. Imported August, 1885. Weight, 1650 Pounds.

IS A HANDSOME SOLID DAPPLE-BLACK,

and his [illegible] are [illegible] of [illegible] (Pedigree [illegible] furnished [illegible]

TERMS:

$20.00 in hand [illegible] service and $10.00 [illegible] the mare proves to be in foal [illegible] per Jan 1st 1887.

Ridgway, Pa. [illegible]

WILL DICKINSON.

Changes in London High Life.

[illegible]

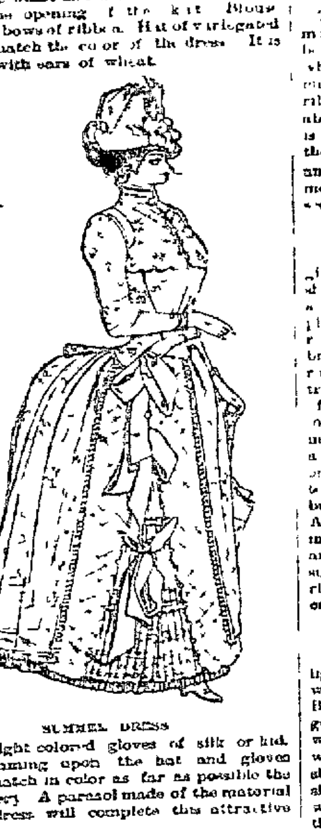
So says the Famous Doctor

[illegible] So says the [illegible]

THE FASHIONS

Summer Promenade Toilet

[illegible] very pretty [illegible] made of any of the summer wash fabrics. Robe and [illegible] patterns abound. The [illegible] illustration is of this sort. It is a [illegible] At the side is an opening [illegible] appears a row of plaits [illegible] edged with embroidery. Broad embroidery is upon the waist and sleeves and down the sides of the opening of the skirt. Blouse waist and bows of ribbon. Hat of variegated straw to match the color of the dress. It is trimmed with ears of wheat.



SUMMER DRESS.

Long light colored gloves of silk or kid. The trimming upon the hat and gloves should match in color as far as possible the embroidery. A parasol made of the material of the dress will complete this attractive costume.

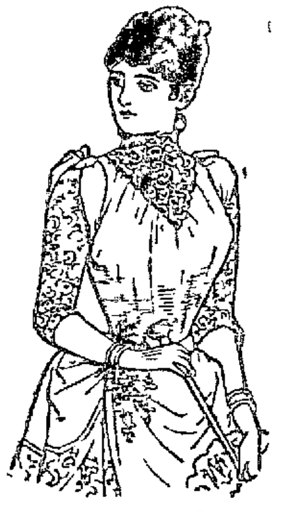
Robin Redbreast Plastron

The robin redbreast plastron is very popular with young and slender ladies. It is made of [illegible] silk as nearly the color of the robin redbreast's plumage as can be found, and is allowed to fall full below the waist. It makes a charming finish to a walking suit. There is a vest or plastron of a similar style made of gray satin in changeable tints, that is called the "seagull." These [illegible] are worn by ladies who belong to the anti-plumage society, and in many instances they have plaited wings of silk matching in color on the hats. It is said that this anti-plumage movement is likely to be a very serious loss to millinery importers, but with the early autumn days many predict an enthusiastic revival of the use of feathers.

D[illegible] Monthly.

Seaside Toilet

Our illustration shows a blouse bodice going down under the waistband, taken from a white cashmere costume richly trimmed with guipure lace of a very marked design with a pointed lace yoke at the neck and answering sleeves which may either be lined with bright silk or [illegible] plain. Such laces may be imitated most effectively in handiwork and we would remind our readers of crochet guipure as also point lace work used with linen lace braid.

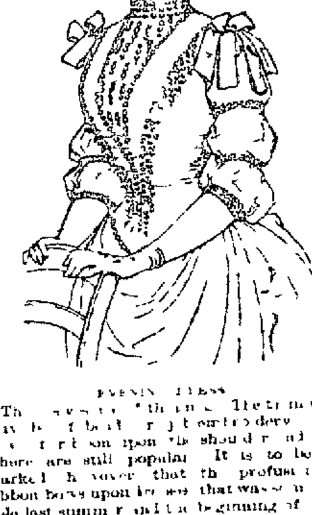


BLOUSE COSTUME.

The waist is a blouse closed invisibly at the back. It has tight lining and a ribbon belt. Lace sleeves. At the neck is a narrow, long pointed yoke covered with lace like that of sleeves. Thin, light woolen goods of any kind is the fabric for this pretty gown. The epaulets upon the shoulder are put upon the sleeve, and fastened with a knot at the top. They are sewed in with the sleeve. This taking costume is suitable for the country or almost anywhere people go or stay in summer.

Evening Dress.

W[illegible] Paris evening dress [illegible] the waist. The sleeves are [illegible] with the same



EVENING DRESS.

Th[illegible] The trimming may be [illegible] embroidery. The [illegible] upon the shoulder and elsewhere are still popular. It is to be remarked however that the profusion of ribbon bows upon dresses that was so noticeable last summer and the beginning of this is disappearing in New York. [illegible] there seem to have had enough of it. [illegible] and canvas holds the day. It is very common to see linen [illegible] with crinkled [illegible] worn for gowns upon the street.

Dress and Hat to Watch for Girls.

A new [illegible] pretty fashion for little girls is just coming in. It is that [illegible] dresses [illegible] request. It should be trimmed with [illegible] and have large [illegible] trimming [illegible] bows [illegible] ribbon [illegible] of Jersey stuff [illegible] ribbons and a tinsel and spangle [illegible] sideways on the hat [illegible] The brim is scalloped [illegible] Again, little girls are also wearing white muslin hats with [illegible] brim [illegible] the sun. They are mostly trimmed with gauze ribbon with a picot edge. This fashion is one introduced from London.

Summer Shawls and Wraps.

Summer shawls for morning wear are of light wool and silk mixtures in cross stripes with threads of gilt or of silver interwoven. Black with gilt stripes and dark red with gold are handsome for elderly ladies, while white with silver or gilt is preferred for younger women and there are many dark and light shades of buff and red. The white chuddah shawls are still the most luxurious of extra wraps for summer and are preferred to these in the gray or blue shades.

Long scarfs of China crape or the French imitation thereof are being used for pleasure wraps for short walks, and for the [illegible] rings. They are lightly embroidered nearly all over in small figures and have wide netted fringe at the ends. They come in cream white, poppy red, [illegible] berry, copper, bright yellow, pale blue, rose and dark India red and blue shades.—Harper's Bazar.

Blouse Waist for Young Ladies.

A blouse waist made of all over embroidery having long sleeves with turned back cuffs, a turned-down collar and a draw string at the waist, is one of the fancies of the moment. It is especially designed for rather stylish negligee morning wear by slender young ladies, although misses may wear it at any hour, but not for dressy occasions. Some pretty basques of all over goods have been made for social wear and are used with skirts of silk, cashmere or other goods of like texture or those of mull or organdy.

FASHIONLETS

Little black silk socks are a novelty for babies' wear though many mothers still prefer the light colored ones.

Put the spoon in the saucer and drink coffee from the cup. Do not carry the cup to your mouth with the spoon in it.

Net flouncing is being made in all colors, and handsome designs are wrought out upon them. For instance, a brown ground will be powdered with cream flowers, a white with brown foliage and flowers.

Patti's Presents to Her Guests.

It is said that Patti at her wedding breakfast, in accordance with an old French custom, presented each of the guests in attendance with a piece of her garter.—Inter-Ocean.

When Blobbs Was Taken Aback.

You never can mention any subject in Blobbs' presence but he knows all about it. Bass was saying that the Somerset man-of-war, which was wrecked on Cape Cod, was becoming rapidly buried in the sand. "I want to know," exclaimed Blobbs, "and it seems only yesterday that she went ashore. I remember the circumstance well. It was a terrible night—a terrible night! Let's see, I don't remember the date, but it was—" Bass—It was Nov. 3, 1778. You've got a remarkable memory. Blobbs—but I didn't think you were so old indeed I didn't. In less than three minutes the pause in the conversation was broken by Blobbs remarking that he believed he'd have to be going.—Boston Transcript.

The Catbird and the Chromo.

A nearly life-size chromo of a cat was placed where the birds could see it and created great excitement. A catbird, however, coming up from behind alighted on top of the picture in spite of the warnings from the other birds. Chancing to look down it saw the cat, and with a scream gave a double backward somersault and left.—Upland and Meadow.

At Dinner With a Great Man.

The proper number of guests for a dinner party is a difficult thing to settle. If the [illegible] by far the safer plan is to limit the [illegible] to four or make it four or a dozen; six [illegible] too many [illegible] fifteen [illegible]

[illegible]—Brooklyn Eagle.

Most Excellent.

J. J. Atkins, Chief of Police, Knoxville, Tenn., writes: "My family and I are beneficiaries of your most excellent medicine, Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, having found it to be all that you claim for it [illegible] when I have recommended it praise it at every opportunity."

Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption is guaranteed to cure Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup and every affection of Throat, Chest and Lungs. Trial bottles free at A. B. Armstrong's drug store. Large size $1.00.

An Old Citizen Speaks.

Mr. [illegible] M. Norris, an old resident [illegible] says that he has been badly afflicted with Kidney Complaint for a great many years and with Eczema for three years; at times could scarcely walk [illegible] without [illegible] began using Electric Bitters and anointing his hands and feet with Bucklen's Arnica Salve. This treatment afforded him great relief and he strongly recommends Electric Bitters to all who suffer with Kidney Complaint, or need a Blood Purifier.

Sold by A. B. Armstrong.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by A. B. Armstrong.

Land for Sale.

I have two thousand acres of valuable timber lands for sale situate in Hamlin township, McKean county, Pa., known as the Wiggan Warrants, Nos. 5,75 and 5,70. With or without minerals, gas, etc. [illegible] Easterbrook, Esq., of Smethport, will show the lands to parties wishing to purchase. For further particulars address

JOSEPH HOUSLER,

Emporium or Lock Haven, Pa.

Vol. 22 19-tf

IMPORTANT.

When you visit or leave New York city, save baggage expressage and carriage hire and stop at the Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central Depot.

Elegant rooms fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, reduced to $1.00 and upwards per day. European plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city. vol 23 no 11y

For Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale two billiard tables—one carom and one pool—at prices and upon terms which enables any man to purchase. For definite information call upon F. N. TAYLOR.

Smethport, Pa., Aug. 4, '85.—tf

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

PHILADELPHIA & ERIE DIVISION TIME TABLE. In effect May 31, 1886.

Daily Except Sunday.

TRAINS LEAVE EMPORIUM JUNCTION

EASTWARD

8.25 a. m.—Day Express for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, Lancaster, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, arriving at Philadelphia 6.50 p. m., New York 9.35 p. m., Baltimore 6.45 p. m., Washington 8.00 p. m. Pullman Parlor car through from Williamsport to Philadelphia.

9.15 p. m.—Erie Mail for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, Lancaster, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, arriving at Philadelphia 6.25 a. m., New York 11.30 a. m., Baltimore 8.15 a. m., Washington 9.25 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train from Erie to Philadelphia and from Williamsport to Baltimore and Washington and through passenger cars from Erie to Philadelphia and from Williamsport to Baltimore.

WESTWARD

10.3[illegible] a. m.—Erie Mail for Erie and all intermediate stations with through Pullman Palace car and through passenger coaches to Erie.

7.08 p. m.—Niagara Express for Kane and intermediate stations with through passenger coaches to Kane.

THROUGH TRAINS for EMPORIUM JUNCTION FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Niagara Express leaves Philadelphia 7.40 a. m., Baltimore 7.30 a. m., arriving at Emporium Junction 7.10 p. m., with through Pullman Parlor car from Philadelphia to Williamsport.

Erie Mail leaves New York 8.00 p. m., Philadelphia 11.20 p. m., Washington 10.00 p. m., Baltimore 11.20 p. m., arriving at Emporium Junction 10.25 a. m., with through Pullman Palace sleeping cars from Philadelphia to Erie and from Washington and Baltimore to Williamsport and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia to Erie.

CHAS. E. PUGH, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

the popular favorite for dressing the hair. Restoring the color when gray, and preventing Dandruff. It cleanses the scalp, stops the hair falling, and is sure to please. 50c. at Druggists.

PARKER'S TONIC

The Best Cough Cure you can use and the best known preventive of Consumption.

PARKER'S TONIC kept in a home is a sentinel to keep sickness out. Used discreetly it keeps the blood pure and the Stomach, Liver and Kidneys in working order. Coughs and Colds vanish before it. It builds up the health.

If you suffer from Debility, Skin Eruptions, Cough, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Kidney, Urinary or Female Complaints, or any disorder of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, Blood or Nerves, don't wait till you are sick in bed, but use PARKER'S TONIC to-day; it will give you new life and vigor. HISCOX & CO., N. Y.

Sold by Druggists. Large saving buying $1 size.

ADVERTISERS can learn the exact cost of any proposed line of advertising in American papers by addressing Geo. P. Rowell & Co.,

Newspaper Advertising Bureau,

10 Spruce St., New York.

Send 10cts. for 100-Page Pamphlet.

Brewster's Patent Rein Holder.

Your lines are where you put them—not under horses feet. One agent sold 12 doz in 5 days, one dealer sold 6 doz. in 15 days. Samples worth $1.50 FREE. Write for terms. E. E. BREWSTER, Holly, Mich.

March [illegible] 1y

H. F. BRAMMER & CO.'S

CELEBRATED WASHING MACHINES,

[illegible] GIVING GENERAL SATISFACTION.

[illegible] that [illegible] perfectly clean without rubbing; the [illegible] keeper can afford to be without it. It allows no steam to escape, keeps water hotter at the same time, works easy, washes clean, is best to all [illegible] and made to last.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

H. F. BRAMMER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WASHING MACHINES AND CHURNS

also Ironing Boards, [illegible] Ad[illegible] Window Screens [illegible]

DAVENPORT, IOWA.

THE

TROY SPRING WAGON AND WHEEL WORKS,

TROY OHIO

No. 25 ROAD WAGON

Manufacture for the Trade

SPRING WAGONS, JUMP SEATS, SOLID and STICK SURRIES, &c.

ALL WORK WARRANTED

Drop us a postal card and we will direct you to our agent nearest you or furnish you ourselves with Catalogue and Prices.

THE

Troy Spring Wagon and Wheel Works,

TROY OHIO

FIRST CLASS—Grocers Keep It.

This child is clean
And sweet, I ween,
As any Queen
You've ever seen.

For her turned up nose,
Her sweet little toes,
Her pretty pink hose,
And all her clothes

Were washed with

ELECTRIC LIGHT SOAP

Without Rubbing.

First Class Housekeepers use it.

1st. Washing clothes in the usual manner is decidedly hard work; it wears you out and the clothes too.

2d. Try a better plan and invest five cents in a bar of ELECTRIC LIGHT SOAP. Saves Time, Labor, Money, Fuel and Clothes. Use as directed on the wrapper of each bar.

—ORDERS SOLICITED.—

ATKINS SOAP CO.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

ATKINS' SUPERIOR BAND, CIRCULAR and CROSS CUT SAWS.

GUARANTEED to be the FINEST and most DURABLE MADE.

SILVER STEEL

Write to us for Prices and Catalogues. Mention this Paper.

E. C. ATKINS & CO., Indianapolis, Ind.

THE PERKINS WIND MILL.

Buy the Best AND SAVE MONEY.

It has been in constant use for 16 years, with a record equaled by none.

WARRANTED

not to blow down, unless the Tower goes with it, or against any wind that does not disable substantial farm buildings; to be perfect to outlast and do better work than any other mill made.

We manufacture both Pumping and Geared Mills and carry a full line of Wind Mill Supplies.

AGENTS WANTED.

Send for Catalogue, Circular and Prices.

Address PERKINS WIND MILL & AX CO., Mishawaka, Ind.

LINES OF TRAVEL

BUFFALO NEW YORK & PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD

Time Table takes effect May [illegible]

NORTH'D. BUFFALO DIVISION. [illegible]

p m	p m	a m	Ar.	Lv.
7 00	1 35	8 40	Buffalo	[illegible]
6 15	12 37	7 50	East Aurora	[illegible]
5 38	12 04	7 17	Sardinia Jun	[illegible]
5 3[illegible]	11 58	7 11	Arcade	[illegible]
5 10	11 42	[illegible]	Machias	[illegible]
4 50	11 11	6 40	Franklinville	[illegible]
4 17	11 03	6 05	Hinsdale	[illegible]
3 58	10 47	5 50	Olean	[illegible]
2 15	7 15		Bradford	[illegible]
p m	a m	a m	Lv.	Ar.
3 41	10 29		Portville	[illegible]
3 21	10 08		Eldred	[illegible]
3 15	10 00		Larrabees	[illegible]
2 48	9 37		Port Allegany	[illegible]
1 45	8 35		Emporium	[illegible]
			Harrisburg	
			Philadelphia	
			New York	
			Baltimore	
			Washington	

Trains leaving Buffalo 5 30 p [illegible] Buffalo 8 40 a. m. [illegible]

Additional Sunday Trains [illegible]

CLERMONT BRANCH.

[illegible]		STATIONS.
P M	A M	
[illegible]	9 35	Larrabees
[illegible]	9 1[illegible]	Frisbie
[illegible]	[illegible]	Farmers Valley
[illegible]	8 40	Smethport
[illegible]	7 20	Crosby
[illegible]	[illegible]	Colegrove
[illegible]	7 00	Hamlin
[illegible]	6.00	Clermont

NORTH'D. ROCHESTER DIVISION.

Rochester, Terminal, Genesee June, Scottsville, Avon, Fowlerville, York, Caylerville, Mt Morris, Tuscarora, Junction, Portage, Wiscoy, Fillmore, Caneadea, Belfast, Cuba, Hinsdale, Olean [illegible]

Narrow Gauge System [illegible] for Bradford [illegible] Olean [illegible] for Bradford 7 10, 11.35 a. m. [illegible] Eldred 8.30 a. m. [illegible] Leave Bradford for Kinzua 7 0[illegible] p. m., arrive Bradford 11 25 a. m. Sunday Trains.—Leave Olean [illegible] Olean 11.00 a. m.

Trains are run on Eastern Time.

Pullman Sleeping Cars between [illegible] and Philadelphia, on trains leaving [illegible] p. m., arriving Buffalo 7 00 [illegible]

Tickets sold and baggage checked [illegible] principal points.

Get Time Tables giving full [illegible] Company's Agents.

GEO. S. GATCHELL, Gen'l Supt.

J. A. FELLOWS, Gen. Pass. Agt.

No. 41 Exchange St. [illegible]

THE ERIE NARROW GAUGE SYSTEM, BRADFORD BORDELL & KINZUA [illegible] BRADFORD ELDRED [illegible] RAILROAD. Takes effect [illegible]

WESTWARD. STATIONS. [illegible]

Ar Bradford, Kinzua J[illegible], [illegible], Rew C[illegible], Bradford, Duke Centre, [illegible], Little Mills, [illegible], Little Genesee, Bolivar Ar, [illegible], Wellsville Ar, N. Y. L. E. & W. Hornellsville, Corning, Elmira, Waverly, Owego, Binghampton, New York [illegible]

[illegible] at 5 20 [illegible] Duke Centre at 9 42 [illegible] at 10 0[illegible] Smethport at 3 10 [illegible] 10 05 arriving at Bradford [illegible] Additional train leaves Wellsville [illegible] 5 25 p. m., arriving [illegible] Bolivar at 6 15 p. m. [illegible] Trains daily except Sunday.

JNO. C. McKEN[illegible] Supt.

[illegible] BRANCH. To take effect [illegible]

Westward. Stations.

[illegible] Ar Cuba Lv [illegible] Little Genesee [illegible] Bolivar

B. C. WILLIAMS [illegible]

JNO. C. McKENNA G. P. A.

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway [illegible] New Time Table, take effect M[illegible] 25, 1885.

ROCHESTER DIVISION

EASTWARD | STATIONS | [illegible]

Acc Mail Exp Eastern Time

ar Rochester, Scottsville, Mumford, Le Roy, Pavillion, Wyoming, Warsaw, Silver Lake Jun, Gainesville, Pike, Bliss, Farmersville, Machias, Ashford, Ellicottville, Bradford Junc., Salamanca ar, Carrollton, Limestone, Bradford ar, Custer City, Johnsonb'g Jun, Ridgway, Little Toby, Brockwayville, Falls Creek, DuBois, Sykes, Big Run, Punxsutawney, Clarville ar [illegible]

BUFFALO DIVISION

EASTWARD	STATIONS	WESTWARD
Exp Mail Exp		Mail [illegible]
a. m. p. m.		a. m.
10 45 6 45	Ar Buffalo Lv	[illegible]
	William St. Dep	
10 09 6 07	Orchard Park	[illegible]
[illegible] 5 52	West Falls	[illegible]
[illegible] 5 3[illegible]	Golden	[illegible]
[illegible] 5 12	Springville	[illegible]
[illegible] 4 45	West Valley	[illegible]
[illegible] 4 30	Ashford	[illegible]
a. m. p. m.		

Connections for east and west [illegible] Rochester with the New York Central [illegible] River R. R. and at Salamanca [illegible] N. Y. P. & O. R. R. for Jamestown [illegible] Chicago and the west [illegible] Erie R. R. for Hornellsville and [illegible] at Bradford with the Narrow Gauge [illegible] all points in the oil regions [illegible] Philadelphia and Erie R. R. [illegible] Williamsport, Philadelphia and [illegible] Connections are made at Buffalo [illegible] N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. for Niagara Falls, Lewiston, Hamilton and Toronto [illegible] M. R. R., Michigan Central R. R. [illegible] Trunk Railway for all points in [illegible] the west.

Tickets, time tables and full [illegible] be procured at ticket office [illegible] R. depot, Exchange street, Buffalo.

JAS. T. GARDNER, Gen'l Supt. ISAIAH [illegible]

COUDERSPORT & PORT ALLEGANY Railroad Time Table, takes effect [illegible] 21, 1886.

AR.	EASTW'D.	STATIONS.	[illegible]
P M	P M		
6.55	1 15	Coudersport	[illegible]
6.51	1 14	Hammonds	[illegible]
6 4[illegible]	1 06	Olmsted	[illegible]
6 37	1 00	Nelsons	[illegible]
6.30	12.53	Knowlton	[illegible]
6.23	12 45	Roulette	[illegible]
6 18	12 41	Pomeroy Bridge	[illegible]
6.10	12.33	Burtville	[illegible]
6.03	12.26	Silver Spring	[illegible]
5.56	12.19	Coleman	[illegible]
5 50	12.12	Port Allegany	[illegible]

Trains run on eastern standard [illegible]

B. A. McC[illegible]

BINGHAM ESTATE

ROBT. H. ROSE

Is authorized to receive [illegible] applications to buy lands [illegible] mation generally, in any business in McKean County. His office [illegible] THE BACKUS BUILDING, SMETHPORT [illegible]

ROBT. C. [illegible] Agent [illegible]

Wellsboro, Pa., Dec. 21 [illegible]